

# WORONI

THE JOURNAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION. Vol.23 No. 5 April 19, 1971. Price 10c.

## FIASCO

### 10 NOMINATE FOR 16 SRC POSITIONS

SRC election fiasco — Student parliamentary cretinism hits a new all time low. . . (See also, story p. 7)

*"To decide once every year which member of the ruling class is to misrepresent the students on the SRC is a farce worthy of the name 'bourgeois-parliamentarism; the time has come for the epoch of proletarian dictatorship to begin'" — SDS member commenting on the fact that only ten students had been foiled into standing for the 15 positions on the SRC.*

—"Parliamentarism is historically obsolete". ANU's very own toy parliament (always run by a small elite) is run on the basis of student indifference to it rather than on mass student active participation in it.

Members of SRC's cannot legitimately think, act and decide for students on political or social issues as positions on such bodies are not gained on the basis of political platforms but rather through the machinations of the 'personality cult'.

No sort of mandate exists for the latest SRC as not enough students decided to even make a 'showpiece' election — At least last year 61 students stood for the elections and interestingly enough an anarchist group was given a working majority. This group proceeded firstly to pass an abolition motion in the SRC and then successfully steer the same motion through a students association meeting by a vote of approximately 200-20.

But then the bureaucrats, politicians and administrators caught up — Cunliffe and Wright — former president and current president. Seemingly not realising that apathy and indifference arise from confronting alien and impenetrable bodies like SRC's, these two master masqueraders of student power produced two completely unsatisfactory alternatives to the present system — both alternatives lead to 'mini' or 'elitist' representative bodies offering no hope of the participatory democracy envisaged by the anarchists — a participatory democracy based on the successful Monash revolution.

However the SRC structure is being by-passed in many ways — Social Action, Cultural Affairs, Anti-Apartheid, Moratorium, Faculty Societies, departmental liaison committees and other groups are taking over many of the functions of the SRC and producing much more successful results than past SRC's even dreamt of — The May Arts Festival will owe its probable immense success to the fact that the SRC was effectively cut out of its affairs except in the granting of finance.

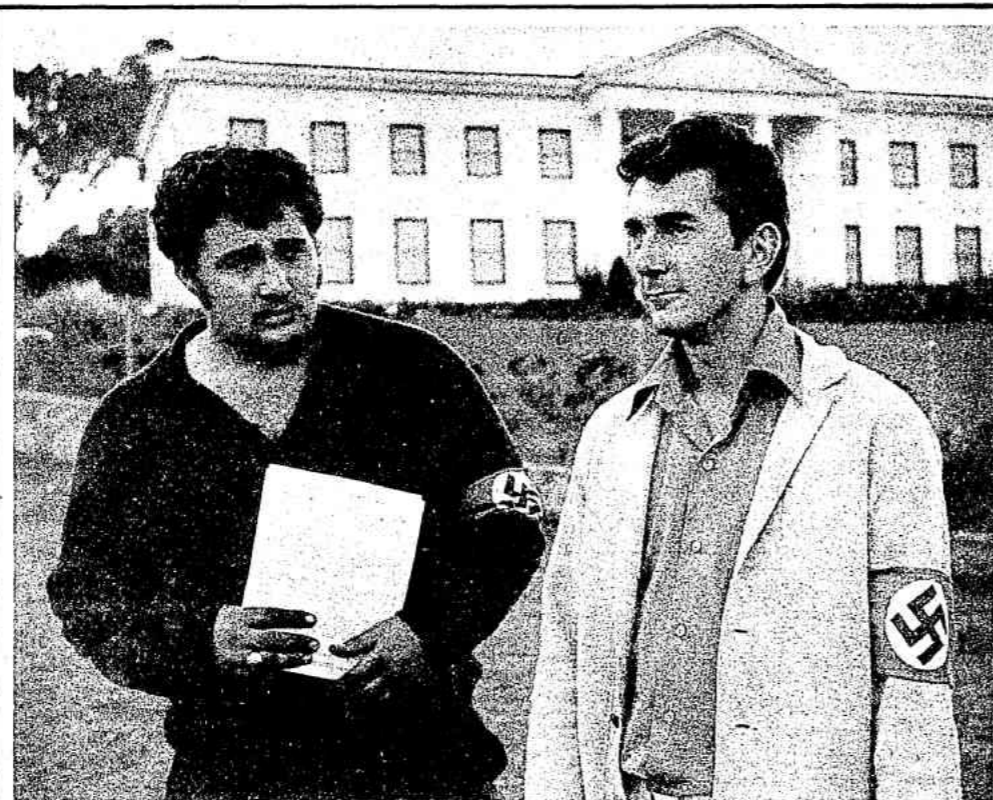
Students are realising that if they have any imagination flair or enthusiasm then the SRC is not the place to develop it. Initiative in students affairs lies anywhere but with the SRC — the council is a much too conservative body, not through a fault in its membership but through the fault of its structure.

The current non election is highlighted also by the fact that not one law student nominated — The law faculty had previously produced such student 'bosses' as Brooks, Miller, Blaxland, Cunliffe and to a lesser extent Morrison and McMillan to manipulate the student scene — credit must be given to current law students in seeing that the days of student power politics of the SRC type have ended.

Much of the current problem with Students Association meetings is lack of communications within the Association — There seems to be a much stronger case for a full-time Communications director or Woroni editor with more frequent editions than a full-time presidency, particularly when one surveys the present mess.

An examination of implementation of a revolutionary caucus body is needed and demanded — In the view of this writer Monash Uni seems to offer the satisfactory alternative.

Steve Padgham



## NAZIS SUPPORT APARTHEID

The annual convention of the NSPA at Queanbeyan heralded interesting developments in the struggle against apartheid.

The arch racist supporters of a White South Africa, confronted the demonstrators outside the SA Embassy on two occasions.

The first, on Saturday, April 10 was completely unexpected and was more in the way of a 'surprise attack'. Two members of the Nazi Party appeared at the Embassy towards midnight, a time when there were very few people present. They arrived in full Nazi regalia.

They ripped down the banner, called out 'You're On!' and one attempted to assault a comrade in a completely gutless manner — This comrade however in true revolutionary manner managed to seize his opponent and hold him until the forces of law and order arrived in the person of the local constable

guarding the embassy — The nazi was arrested and charges of assault have been laid.

The next day there was a demonstration by the jack-booted, brown-shirted Nazis outside the Embassy which was meant to be pro-apartheid, but ended up being anti-Somosi. The abuse was confined generally to calling Bob a nigger, golliwog and other such epithets. Other forms of abuse were really quite irrelevant to the issue of their presence at the Embassy.

Comments like 'All you students can do is fornicate from sun up to sun down' and 'Our birds are better looking than your birds' and 'Heard the one about the gorilla and the Nigger? . . . ' left us both incredulous and highly amused.

Other entertainment was the exhibit of the Nazis — one that they proudly brought forth and paraded before the interested comrades and police — a rather self conscious blue-eyed, blonde Aryan! —

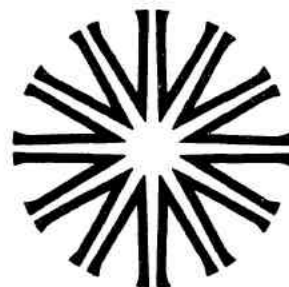
After about an hour the Nazis left the Embassy, earnestly hoping aloud that we had seen, and understood their point of view.

The South Africans have strange allies. The introduction of a Racist Escort car to accompany Embassy staff, home each evening is a new innovation of the anti-apartheid movement.

The ambassadors of apartheid are beginning to understand that not all Australians give tacit approval to racism.

The vigil still continues on a 24-hour basis — why don't you join us!!!!!!!

Toni Kelly



## WITHDRAW ALL TROOPS NOW REPEAL THE NATIONAL SERVICE ACT

# WORONI



Despite the slightly pessimistic findings of the latest Gallup Poll, leaders of the Anti-Apartheid movement must take heart from some recent events.

Within Australia, public expression of dissent from racism has increased considerably. Statements from many leading clergy headlined the Australian, two state governments have declared official opposition to the proposed South African cricket tour, the ACTU is considering a black ban on all future South African sporting tours, and even Billy McMahon offered token financing for the anti-racism movement. Within South Africa, where opposition is generally quelled, the challenge by white cricketers to the selectors to chose the team on merit received wide publicity, throughout the world, and, surprisingly, within that country.

Much of the initial strength and impetus for the movement in Australia must be attributed to the action by students in highlighting the inequality, prejudice and cruelty imposed by Apartheid. In a year where it appears that the results of this continual struggle against racism may finally succeed in terminating South African sporting tours to Australia, it is imperative that student pressure be stepped up.

If any student can afford a couple of hours to help maintain the 24 hour vigil outside the South African embassy, please contact Chris Swinbank, Bruce Hall.

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Printer: Maxwell Newton Publications Pty Ltd

## PORNO WINNING ENTRY

I watched her hands go back down over her body, over the quivering cloth, her fingers tangling in her habit. She spread her prayer-book further apart in front of my eyes, and put both wafers in between her lips. Then she spread open the beads of her rosary and arched her crucifix towards my face. I could see the quivering little flame of her chandle and the juicy wax under it, red-tinted and swollen with heat.

I suddenly couldn't take any more of it. I threw my hand around her flowers, gripping the soft pillows of her dahlias, and burying my face in her roses. The devotion of her drove me wild. I felt the hard back of her pew against my nose, and I moved it around until she turned and chided the back of my head with her hands. Her prayerbook turned outwards a little more to give me more view, and I ran one finger up and down the words of her chant. She suddenly got to her knees and started praying. She pushed my cassock away.

Rod Phillips  
Kim Price.



# LETTERS



## ball-liberation

Dear Sir,

We join the members of Canberra Womens Liberation Group (Letters, April 5) in opposing the Miss Uni competition proposed for the WUS ball. We support the reasons given by the group for its opposition to the competition.

In particular, we endorse that part of their argument which points out that the whole idea of such a competition is grounded on the destructive notion of an Ideal Girl.

This narrowly-based definition of a range of acceptable characteristics in women seems to us a huge force for ill in our society. It imposes pressures on women to conform, to be as near as possible to this narrow ideal. This tends both to produce a sort of 'personality competition' among women in their daily lives, and to make artificial the dealings of the sexes with one another.

Because of our opposition to the Miss Uni Competition, we enclose \$3 which we ask be forwarded to WUS to demonstrate to it that you don't have to be a male chauvinist pig to raise money for good causes. We encourage others to do the same.

Mike Jacobs  
Steve Padgham  
(Editors Note: A receipt for \$3 was supplied with the letter).

## quorum crisis

Dear Sir,

On Tuesday April 13, the Students' Association passed without a dissenting voice a most important motion concerning Apartheid. I shall come back to this in a moment.

At this latest meeting, as indeed was the case at all the other Students' Association meetings this year, we struggled to maintain a quorum (i.e. 30 members). There are several points arising out of this.

1. The meeting it must be conceded was not well advertised, but adequate numbers of students knew about it.
2. For a University with nearly 3,000 undergraduate members, a turn up of 30 or just over is hopelessly few.
3. For a student body which favoured the system of having regular student association meetings in the referendum last year, the turn up at the meetings this year is even more disgraceful.

Tuesday's meeting had to be adjourned because some student drew to the Chairman's notice the absence of a quorum, so much important business concerning all students had to be shelved. The item I have in mind is the proposed Committee on Student Government which will make a thorough study into Student Government and report its findings by the beginning of the Third Term. The longer this matter is kept in the

air, then the less chance it will have in making meaningful suggestions.

The other matter discussed on that night was the issue concerning whether or not the Students' Association should financially support the Anti-Apartheid Committee. Only about 31 students were interested enough to determine the fate of \$200 of their money. What a farce! Even those present did not even raise a questioning eyebrow. What was even more facial was that the staunch supporters of the Anti-Apartheid movement did not even bother to turn up in force.

May I remind all members of the Student's Association that the Annual General Meeting is on April 30 at 8 pm and they are all cordially invited to attend.

Malcolm Lamb.  
Secretary ANUSA

## phume: 2

Dear Sir,

A number of points in Mr. Andrew Hopkins' temperately worded letter (Woroni, 5 April) invite comment, but for reasons of space I shall confine myself to one.

Mr Hopkins suggests that there has been a failure of communication between us. I agree. I am clearly not getting through to him, and I therefore feel obliged to repeat and to spell out some of what I wrote earlier.

He keeps writing about "the penalty of exclusion" and insists that he wants to "legislate it right out of existence". But the amendment to the rules that he sponsored would not legislate it out of existence. The "penalty" is prescribed in Rule 6 (1) of the Courses of Study Rules. His proposed amendment to Rule 6 (2) would leave the penalty intact, and would affect only the dates at which it could be applied. If his amendment were introduced into the rules, those students who tried to present essays after the new and uniform deadline could still be excluded; they would be just as subject to "the feeling of hopeless desolation" as students excluded under the existing provisions of Rules 6 (1) and 6 (2); and there is no reason to believe that there would be any fewer of them. As a means of outlawing the penalty, or even mitigating it, Mr. Hopkins' proposal is simply a non-starter. If he wants to keep running it, he must do so in some other event.

There is thus a wide gap between what Mr. Hopkins has actually been doing, and what he would like to be doing; between the course of action that he proposes, and the course of action that he defends. It is not hard to see why that gap exists. If he were to try seriously to outlaw the penalty, he would have to make it impossible to prescribe essays as a compulsory part of any course. As long as essays may be prescribed, exclusion will await those students who fail to produce their essays by some specified date. For all practical purposes the two conditions go together, and to get rid of them both would be a pretty formidable task.

Up to the time of his letter to you, Mr. Hopkins had given no sign that he was prepared to tackle that task. But perhaps his letter can be interpreted as a hint that he is now moving in that direction, as a way out of his currently rather difficult position. It will be interesting to see whether he will be prepared to take the plunge, or will prefer to stick to his present position, despite its difficulties.

L.J.Hume.

## camp-us men

Sir,

Most strongly must I protest at the domination of women, as perpetrated by the Miss University Ball. Not only does this overrate the quality of feminine beauty on campus, but ignores the potential of the majority. For here, daily, on our beloved library lawn we observe the transformation, reminiscent of Clark Kent in its magnificence, of subdued, coat and tie lawyers to the burly, bronzed and beautiful stars of the tip football generation.

Here, surely, lies the body of a 'Mr University'. With these men, ever willing to display their beer-guts and hairless chests at a Woolshed Hambone, how can we fail to find a MAN, handsome, intelligent, sensual and beer-swilling - the supreme dream of any campus chick.

Sir, strongly do I urge you to support The Movement For A Mr University.

Your ever-loving,  
Sebastian B. Camp.

## trainee teachers

Dear Sir,

Although I am not a trainee teacher, I feel that I must congratulate A.C.Huggins on his charmingly-written article, describing the pitious condition of trainee teachers. I join with him in deploring the "dismal effort" made by those naughty little Teacher Trainees who did not attend Mr Huggins' meeting. My goodness, this is no way to train for your future staff meetings!

Of course the most vital section of Mr Huggins' article was that which bemoaned the "disgustingly low allowances handed out to trainees" and their lack of employee status. How indescribably difficult it must be to receive only about \$12 a week in first and second year and a mere \$20 or so, in third year. This means that they, who have gloriously sacrificed themselves for their careers, who will "only be qualified to teach", have to stint themselves while they are students. The poor dears are forced by cruelly-blind officialdom to feel a miniscule of what those students who have no living allowance at all suffer. It is true that they will never know what it means to scrub floors in order to be able to buy prescribed texts or a minimal amount of clothing, what it means to be qualified for no career in particular or to be unsure of finding employment in a field for which one is trained. Nevertheless Australian Teacher Trainees are not perfectly happy and something must be done. It would not do for any of them to feel slighted.

The situation becomes particularly distressing when one considers that the Trainees are trying very hard to behave as good employees of the Education Department should. They do not pursue abominable idealistic dreams. Not for them the unnatural and abhorrent notion that teaching could be a vocation instead of a career. They are not troubled about inequalities in education, the imperfections of syllabuses, etc. No, our admirable Teacher Trainees are conscientiously nine to five men, and, rightly, are roused to consternation only by the paucity of their allowances.

Yours humbly,  
Anne Jones.

Yours humbly,  
Anne Jones.

# ANU SA

Following on from the feelings of the Students' Association last year a committee has been suggested to consider the future form of Students' Association Government. At the last meeting of the Association a set of terms of reference were suggested by Michael Wright but because of quorum problems, the Association was unable to accept the suggestions.

To enable the Committee to be elected and begin work immediately, the meeting felt that nominations should be called for, and the committee elected at the Students' Association meeting to be held 8.00 pm Wednesday 21 April in the Union Refectory.

**Five Main Committees on Student Government.**  
The Committee should be elected at a general meeting of the Students' Association at a date to be decided by this meeting. Nominations should be called and a secret ballot election held.

- Terms of Reference**
- i) To publically examine suggestions and ideas for a form of government to best suit the Australian National University.
  - ii) To call for submissions from individuals and organisations on campus as to the form of government they favour.
  - iii) To consider the operation of the SRC form of government and to examine the operation of other systems in institutions similar to the ANU.
  - iv) To call public meetings to allow questions from students on particular submissions and on the progress of the committee.
  - v) To appoint one of its members to report to the SRC on the committee's progress when so required by the SRC.
  - vi) To report to the Students' Association at the beginning of third term, on the findings of the committee and on the term of government that the committee recommends the Association adopts.



The committee will then be elected at the meeting. If students wish to send in nominations they should be directed to the Secretary in the SRC office.

I hope that students will take advantage of this opportunity to actively involve themselves in recommending a form of government that will govern the Students' Association in the future. Students while considering nomination should also consider what term of government, if any, they would like to see at the ANU in the future.

**Budgetary Allocation**  
- full access to Students' Association facilities.  
- A.N.U. official observer status at AUC portfolio conferences to be held in Canberra in May.  
- 1 return 2nd class rail fare per member to allow them to travel to Canberra to attend such conferences.

Nominations for the five man committee will close at the meeting and they should be to the Chairman no later than 10 minutes after the meeting begins.

## CREDIT UNION

How are your finances? Would you be prepared to deposit your savings in a student Credit Union. How would students use a credit union? These are just several of the questions that have been raised by the SRC and the ANU Staff Credit Union in their discussions over the possibility of establishing an undergraduate Credit Union on the ANU campus.

There have been several possible schemes discussed ranging from an independent Union to a subsidiary Union with Staff on loan from the ANU Credit Union. Credit Unions offer students a tremendous opportunity to help their fellow students while at the same time receiving greater interest payments on their money while it is in the Union than they would through any bank. Credit Unions offer the borrowing Student full privacy in his request and the opportunity to borrow sizable amounts of money on long term repayment.

At the moment discussions have not progressed beyond the

stage of agreement in principle and then trying to determine how undergraduate credit unions are working in other countries or other universities. The major problem lies in the question of - would students, both part-time and full time, be prepared to deposit money in the credit union. This question is essential to the operation of the Union and the SRC is considering the possibility of circulating a questionnaire to all students to discover their attitudes to this matter.

If students are interested in the operation of the Credit Union or would like to offer their services, could they get in touch with either Michael Wright or Lambros Karavis at the SRC Office.

We would also be interested to hear from any students as to their views on the depositing of their savings in the Union. We would be particularly interested to hear from part-time students on this question.

Michael Wright.

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### FREE GROG FOR SCIENTISTS

ANOTHER STUPENDOUS SCIENCE STAFF/STUDENT TURN

In the Refectory, 8pm Wednesday 21st April

Wine and eats provided by the union BUT cans will be available.

FREE tickets available to science students.

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## GETTING YOUR END IN

If not why not! Maybe you don't know where, maybe you don't know when, with whom or how. You poor ignorant bastard! You've been here so long and you still don't know what's happening. This has all been changed. Your ever-loving dynamic fact finding SRC Publicity division has come up with the greatest thing since cornflakes. Yes folks, here it is "WEEKLY BULL". Telling you everything you ever wanted to know about what's going on in your true blue University - where its at, whats happening, where to do your thing, where to turn on; everything, and I mean everything is in WEEKLY BULL. It tells you the average ignorant ANU student "WHAT IS GOING ON". "WEEKLY BULL" is designed primarily to publicise events going in, on and around the ANU Campus. This concerns

all clubs, societies, faculty, colleges or any other social organisation that has any club or social event coming up. The SRC publicity division has made available in the SRC Office a large advance date diary, where your appropriate information can be placed. All you have to do is write it in by the preceding Monday of each week and it will then be published in "WEEKLY BULL". Also a special section will appear in WORONI with these planned dates.

The publicity division is doing a lot to put this broadsheet out, all we ask you to do is to contribute to it and read it, and in this regard all club and faculty secretaries are asked to give their name and where they can be contacted to the SRC Office.

Michael Marks.  
SRC Publicity Officer.



## GRANDADS

The incredible manner in which the Vice Chancellor's Selection Committee was formed has already been mentioned in this paper (March 23, 1971)

Further examination of the facts reveals more shortcomings in the selection method.

These facts are that:

- (i) the formation of such a committee was not even on the agenda for the Council Meeting at which these events occurred, and,
- (ii) there was no discussion of the Committee's membership (apart from the Chancellor's declaration of what he thought the membership should be) — evidence of the Council's lack of interest in the committee.

Two valid conclusions can be drawn:

- (i) the majority of Council are not particularly interested in the welfare of the University, and
- (ii) the Committee was formed at some previous date by some members (over drinks at the Commonwealth Club?), the Council Meeting only formalising this agreement.

The Committee itself, as well as the method of selection should cause disquiet in the minds of students.

The members, Dr H.C. Coombs, Hon. Mr Justice R.M. Eggleston, Mr S. Qualathrough Ewens, Mr



CHANCELLOR

J. Darling, Sir Frederick White (KBE, FAA, etc.), Dr R.D. Wright & Mr A.J. R. Yenken amass the following gems:

\*five of them are over the age of sixty (yet they are supposed to select an administrator for a university composed of students less than half their age;

\*five of the seven live outside the ACT and of these two reside in Toorak, Victoria;

\*two are members of the allegedly anti-semitic Melbourne Club; this pair were also pupils at Geelong Grammar together and just happen to be brothers-in-law as well;

\*two are businessmen, two are lawyers, the others are a doctor, a scientist and an economist —

Such are the qualifications of the Grandfathers who are supposedly choosing YOUR next Vice-Chancellor!

# police v. brennan

## SEEDS OF HOPE



It was hard to believe. On Friday, April 16, in our very own and much-loved Canberra Court of Petty Sessions, Stipendiary Magistrate Warren Nicholl decided that John Brennan, who had admitted having marijuana plants, was not guilty of possessing cannabis.

How did he do it? Very simple. Given the lead by the arguments of Mr John Gallop, as well known round Canberra for his cricket as he is for his legal prowess, he insisted on a strict application of the law. It was a new experience for the police, who haven't been forced to contend with such niceties in this sort of case.

Late on Christmas Eve last year, Constables Les Lambert and Murray Callan drifted along to Lennox House, where Brennan, an Arts student, lives. John wandered home early on Christmas Day, and about 1.30 am the constabulary moved in.

It just happened that on the lawn outside his room were a couple of everybody's favourite pot plants doing very nicely thank you, and about a foot high. Near them were a few trays of 'jiffypots' with (suspicious-looking) shoots about 1½ ins high in some of them.

On the verandah was some fertiliser, some peat moss and — horrors! — a container of seeds ('They look like cannabis seeds to me', said Lambert.)

Les and Murray wanted to know about the plants and seeds. John was mystified: he didn't know anything about them. Well, all right, the plants were marijuana. Yes, they were his. (In fact he didn't know the seeds were there until the boys showed them to him.)



And so to court, last Thursday. The pot-plants by this time were about 3ft high and flowering well, and several pot plants (in the jiffypots) were in varying states of health. No one bothered much about the ones in the jiffypots, because no one was quite sure that the ones that had grown had in fact come from the shoots.

Dr Nancy Burbridge, from the CSIRO, came into court to say she had, on request, identified the potplant pot plants as cannabis sativa. Could she say, from the flowers on them, whether they were male or female? Well, she'd prefer to use a lens, but — after a close look — yes, they seemed to be male. And the police case ended.

John Gallop, representing Brennan, got up. There was no case to answer, he said. The Public Health (Prohibited Drugs) Ordinance, under which Brennan had been charged, didn't make possession of the plants an offence. It referred only to the drug. And it was clear that Parliament recognised a distinction between the two, because in the Customs Regulations it had taken the trouble to specify that leaves, flowers, shoots, extracts and so on were to be included in the definition of cannabis for the purposes of those regs.

John had been charged under law relating strictly to drugs, and the police had given the court no evidence that these particular plants were the drug or contained the drug. They might have, but they might

not have, and the police had given the court nothing to go on. Therefore, they had not proved the charge, which was that what Brennan had possessed on Christmas Day was in fact the drug cannabis.

It was the first time this sort of point had been raised, so Warren Nicholl went away to think about it. He came back, and said that it seemed that what John Gallop had said was correct, but he wanted to study it more fully. He would give his decision on Friday morning. And he did. His judgement follows, verbatim:

*The charge preferred against Mr Brennan is one pursuant to Section 4 of the Public Health (Prohibited Drugs) Ordinance of 1957, which in short provides that a person shall not have in his possession a prohibited drug.*

*The Section itself does not set out what drugs are prohibited, but the ordinance permits the prohibited drugs to be prescribed in regulations.*

*And for this purpose we turn to the Public Health (Prohibited Drugs) Regulations 1965, and the relevant section or paragraph is three, which starts, for the purposes of the Public Health (Prohibited Drugs) Ordinance 1957, the drugs specified in the schedule (to these regulations) are prohibited drugs and a substance containing such a drug is a prohibited drug.*

*And if one looks at the schedule to these regulations under the heading "prohibited drugs", so far as is relevant to this prosecution the words are "cannabis or an extract of cannabis."*

*What has been proved before me is that the two plants which are exhibit*

*present when the leaves are dried. One commonly hears of people smoking the dried leaves or a combination of the dried leaves and what I think are called the fruiting flowers.*

*But in the absence of evidence from an expert that either the plants themselves are the drug cannabis or that the plants contain the drug cannabis, it does not seem to me that it is open to me to make a finding, prima facie or otherwise, that this young man was in possession of the drug cannabis or a substance containing the drug cannabis.*

*I do not believe that I can take judicial notice of the fact that the plant at some point of its growth contains the drug cannabis.*

*Whilst it may be common knowledge, as I have indicated, that at some point of time the leaves or the flowers enable the drug cannabis — the drug cannabis can be found in it — or that it is the drug cannabis, it doesn't seem to me, for the reasons I mentioned earlier, that I can take judicial notice of at what stage the drug becomes present; if it does become.*

*So far as I am aware, in other places where prosecutions are commenced against people for having this drug in their possession, there is expert evidence available to the court establishing either that what is in the possession of the defendant is the drug or it contains the drug. And for these reasons I am not satisfied that the prosecution has made out a prima facie case and I dismiss the charge.*

John Gallop then said he had been instructed to apply for the defendant's costs against the informant.

He said it was not the sort of case in which a charge was dismissed when a

reasonable doubt remained after hearing all the evidence from both sides. Any court would be most reluctant to award costs to a successful defendant in that sort of case.

But this prosecution should never have been launched. On the evidence before the court, the prosecution could not have proved the substance (i.e. the plants) was, or contained, cannabis.

It could be inferred from this that no such evidence could have been obtained.

He did not blame any individual police officer. But in view of the way justice ought to be administered, this was a proper case for the granting of costs.

Nicholl refused the application. He said Gallop's argument would have been stronger if there had been positive evidence that the plants when analysed were not or did not contain the drug.

There were rules as to awards of costs where the police launched prosecutions, and Mr Gallop had already agreed that the mere fact that a prosecution failed was not a reason for an order of costs for the defendant.

It could not be said that this prosecution had been malicious (Gallop: 'I'm not suggesting that') and they may well have had reason to believe they would succeed on the evidence they had.

So there it was. The cops were a bit upset. It is, after all, a shit of a way to spend Christmas Eve — sitting in a car waiting for a long-haired student hippie potsmoking potgrowing radical anarchist student to front so you can nail him. And it had all gone to waste because someone had thought of a new angle. You can bet they'll be a bit more careful next time!

## COMMENT

Looked at one way, John Brennan's successful defence to a charge of possessing cannabis is a great victory. In the long term, and looked at overall, its advantages for adherents of the sub-culture, and even for those establishment types who like to smoke pot, are at best questionable.

In legal terms, the decision of Nicholl, SM, was admirable and quite proper.

Nicholl, it may be said, has rapidly gained a reputation since he came to the bench late last year for scrupulous fairness. The word is that he consistently refuses to accept police evidence automatically: as in Brennan's case, so we are told, he is especially meticulous in insisting that cases be fully proved in every aspect. And he has been seen taking special pains to make sure that defendants are given every possible chance to do themselves justice. This is not intended as any reflection on other magistrates: it is just that Nicholl, it seems, goes a bit further.

But look at the effects of the decision. Nicholl reckoned that the arguments of the defence were correct. His decision was based entirely on the law as it stands, and what he was saying was that the letter of the law — the law of this capitalist-industrialist society — must be adhered to. The law must be upheld in all its purity.

It is important to remember, in the euphoria with which his decision might be greeted, that he was in no way attacking the law which makes possession of cannabis an anti-social activity. His decision is in no real way a breakthrough for those who wish to be allowed to smoke pot. The only

way in which it helps them is that it imposes more stringent requirements on the prosecution. It goes some way towards preventing standover tactics by those implacably opposed to marijuana. It makes it clear to people who ruefully conceded that, once busted, they were as good as gone, that there are ways that these charges can be defended.

But not for long, baby! Do you think the establishment law-makers are going to waste too much time in changing the definitions in the laws, to bring possession of the plant, be it male and not mature or whatever, within the definition of possessing cannabis? And do you think the constabulary won't take the hint? Do you think they won't take care to prove that plants they find on people are in fact sources of cannabis?

Of course not! So the result of this case will be that the establishment will tighten up the machinery by which it enforces its opposition to cannabis, as it likes to call the stuff. It won't make it easier for potsmokers: it will make it a damn sight more difficult.

By insisting on the strict application of the law, he has in effect alerted the establishment to the chinks in its repressive armour. The price of liberty, after all, is eternal vigilance, and we all know how the forces of reaction regard themselves as preservers of liberty. So we can assume they will be vigilant. No matter if the liberty preserved is the liberty to conform to nineteenth-century attitudes.

This is no criticism of Nicholl. By his own light, the light of the law, he has been scrupulously fair.

# zionism - a reply



Like Dr. Maqsd's speech on which it was based, Chris McGuigan's article on Zionism (WORONI 5 April 1971) is long on emotion and abuse and short on facts and logic. If we put aside the straightforward vituperation in that article, it seems to contain two specific charges against Israel. One is that Israel is pursuing a deliberate policy of territorial expansion. The other is that Israel is a racist state bent on "crushing all non-Jews."

The attempt to shift the racist charge to one of supposed discrimination by Israel on religious grounds, involves a falsehood that is equally blatant. I challenge anyone to produce one shred of factual evidence, to cite one law discriminating in favour of the Jewish citizens of Israel, to find one law discriminating against the Arab citizens of Israel. The fact is that Israeli civil law makes no distinction between the rights and obligations of any of its citizens be they Arab or Jewish, Druze or Chirkassian, Christian or Bahai.

Sorry, let me correct that: there is one obligation that does not fall on the Arab citizens of Israel, and this is the obligation to serve in the Israeli armed forces. In all other respects Israel's Arab, like Israel's Jewish and other citizens have equal civic and legal rights and obligations.

In religious matters, each community has an autonomous judiciary under the civil law. Religious courts for each community decide cases of marriage, divorce and inheritance, and determine the religious status of adherents of the community. And each such community has control and jurisdiction over the sacred sites of its faith.

To sum up, externally Israel is like a Czechoslovakia that has fought back and won. Internally it is a plural society acting in accordance with social democratic principles. Israel, like all states, has its imperfections: but to accuse it of the very imperfections that are bound to

arouse hostility but of which Israel is in fact as free as any nation can be, this is either to indulge in ignorant fantasy or to play the old familiar tune of Nuremberg 1938.

Curiously, apart from levelling the charges and engaging in a good deal of sloganeering, Mc Guigan nowhere in the article cites a single fact in support of his charges. They could, therefore, fairly be dismissed as baseless smears. But smears, however baseless, have a mucky way of sticking. Hence I shall attempt a very difficult task, the task of proving a universal negative. But unlike McGuigan, I shall stick to easily verifiable facts.

First, on alleged Israeli expansionism. In 1947, when the UN partitioned Palestine into an Arab and a Jewish state, the Jews immediately accepted the UN borders. The Palestine Arabs never had a chance to express any opinion: the neighbouring Arab states rejected the UN plan, invaded Palestine, and carved up the proposed Palestinian Arab state between them. The Gaza Strip was expropriated by Egypt; the West Bank and Old Jerusalem by what was then the kingdom of Trans-Jordan.

At the Arab-Israeli negotiations in Rhodes, 1949, Israel sought a peace treaty with defined borders. The Arab states would sign only an armistice agreement, thereby retaining for the next eighteen years a state of tension that erupted in the 1967 war.

In the Suez Campaign of 1956 the Israeli army swept through Gaza and Sinai to engage the

Egyptian army and the Egyptian backed guerillas in the bases from which they were terrorising the Israeli populace. After that campaign, Israel withdrew from every last inch of territory that she had occupied. She withdrew on the guarantees and on the security provided by the UN peace force on her borders with Egypt; and she withdrew on the assurance that there would be no more interference with Israeli shipping through the Straits of Tiran to the southern Israeli port of Eilat.

In 1967 Nasser once more felt strong enough to tackle Israel. At a word from Nasser the UN troops were withdrawn, Eilat was again blockaded, and the terror was renewed.

"The Arab people", Nasser told a meeting of the Pan-Arab Trade Unions in Cairo on 26 May 1967, "want to fight. We have been waiting for the right time, when we would be completely ready... Now the war will be total. Its objective will be the annihilation of Israel."

The actual outcome of Nasser's war of annihilation was different. Israel's so-called expansionism is a reflection of the fact that Israel fought for her life and won. This time Israel is staying put in Sinai, not until the UN gives another useless guarantee and not until Egypt signs another worthless armistice agreement, but until Egypt is willing to get together with Israel without threats and without preconditions to negotiate a binding peace treaty providing secure and agreed border for both sides.

As for alleged Israeli expansionism towards the east, King Hussein himself recounts in his book, My War with Israel (London 1970, Page 64), that when the Israel-Egypt conflict broke out in June 1967, Israel conveyed a message to him via UN headquarters that if Jordan stayed out of the fray she would suffer no attack from Israel. Hussein states that chose solidarity with Egypt rather than peace with Israel. Now Hussein too is bemoaning the loss of territory, a loss arising directly from his eagerness to participate in Nasser's war of annihilation. From that territory too Israel will withdraw only to secure and agreed boundaries defined in a peace treaty with Jordan.

I turn now to the second element in McGuigan's attack. The suggestion that Israel is a racist state is a despicable falsehood. The very application of a racial category to Jews is a Nazi concept. No Jew considers himself to be the member of a distinct race. He can't, because there is no such race: Ethiopian Jews are brown. The racist charge reveals nothing about the Jews; everything about the leveller of the charge.



In a referendum of students last year, about 90% voted to abolish the SRC. Now the SRC is to remain and SRC elections have been held, without even a suggestion of taking the issue back to the students. Whatever happened to democracy?

The Board of the School last year appointed a committee to investigate ways of assessing teaching ability as a factor in staff promotion procedures. Hopefully this will be the first of many measures to improve teaching in the University.

Many people may have been amused to hear Sir John Crawford say on "Inside Out" that he thought his long absences from the university were good for everyone!

SRP President Michael Wright denies that he wrote the Woroni article praising himself. He says he only prepared the notes for the article.

The Labor Club entry for the Miss Uni. Contest is Miss Daisy Bovine!

Is it true that Sir Arthur Tange Secretary of the Department of Defence, is provided with two cars by the Commonwealth? a Cortina and a black limousine.

Does his wife get more use out of the Cortina than he does like driving it to the Red Hill shops? Is it also true that the recent model Cortina averages only 10-15 m.p.g. while others of the same model in the fleet average 30-40 m.p.g.? Where does the petrol all go? One wonders.

The Warden of Police Hall, Bill Packard, at a Union Board meeting, "I'm really no use on any committee".

Chris Bain, SRC Treasurer was heard to comment "I'm not nearly as Right Wing as people would like to think." Who is he trying to fool?

Students Association President, Mike Wright, declared in an interview on "Inside Out" that he would visit all the halls to gather interest in the SRC election nominations.

His visits must have been brief, because no-one seemed to remember them.

On Wednesday afternoon, a telephone call was made to Woroni Office. The person unnamed, wanted to know if anyone on the Woroni Staff knew where she could procure an abortion.


Are abortions becoming more difficult to obtain, or does some one see Woroni as a newspaper - cum - medical centre - cum - abortion clinic?


One of our better known campus identities (well, everyone does know her!!), claims to be taking out a writ for defamation of character. Apparently some perfectly HORRID man called her a ... in public and she didn't appreciate it. - or is it that Daddy is feeling the pinch of his new job as permanent head of the Department of the Vice-President of the Executive Council.

## WORONI DATES 1971

Issue No.	Copy Deadline (Thursday)	Printed (Monday)
6	5 pm 29.4.71	3.5.71
MAY VACATION - POSSIBLE SPECIAL ARTS FESTIVAL ISSUE		
7	5 pm 3.6.71	7.6.71
8	5 pm 17.6.71	21.6.71
9	5 pm 1.7.71	5.7.71
10	5 pm 15.7.71	19.7.71
11	SEPTEMBER VACATION	
12	5 pm 2.9.71	6.9.71
13	5 pm 16.9.71	20.9.71
14	5 pm 30.9.71	4.10.71
15	5 pm 14.10.71	18.10.71

**Beware! Young and Old - People in All Walks of Life!**

This  may be handed you by the friendly stranger. It contains the Killer Drug "Marihuana" - a powerful narcotic in which lurks Murder! Insanity! Death!

**WARNING!** Dope peddlers are shrewd! They may put some of this drug in the  or in the  or in the tobacco cigarette.

WRITE FOR DETAILED INFORMATION, ENCLOSED 12 CENTS IN POSTAGE - MAILING COST  
Address: THE INTER-STATE NARCOTIC ASSOCIATION  
52 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

# FRESHER SURVEY

This survey was sent to a sample of 150 school leavers before they arrived at the ANU, (of the 150 sent, 107 replied). The survey was circulated by Michael Wright, Students' Association President in an attempt to discover the attitudes of high school students to university life and to life in general.

The intention was to compare the result of this survey with those of a survey held in 2nd term. This, it is hoped, will give an indication of how a university may change or reaffirm the ideas of a particular group of first year students.

1 Please indicate your sex	60 Male 47 Female	9 If you answered 'Yes' to Q. 8, do you find it difficult to mix the two without your study suffering?	16 Yes 59 No	18 Do you believe that Asia is threatened by Communist domination from China?	73 Yes 28 No
2 Why did you choose to come to University in preference to another tertiary institution?	3 Parents' wishes 4 Status 73 It gives the qualifications for the job I wish to do. 9 It offers the widest range of subjects. 16 It offers the best opportunities for study and research. 1 My friends came.	10 Would you question a teacher on a) His specialised subject matter? b) Disciplinary matters? c) General community issues? d) His teaching technique and approach to the subject?	Yes No 72 33 63 40 86 19 64 38	19 Do you believe that Aust. should exchange sporting teams with South Africa and Rhodesia?	69 Yes 30 No
3 What type of school did you attend?	68 State 23 Private (non Cath.) 18 Catholic 0 Technical 0 Other	11 Should students at uni. have a say in determining the subject matter of their courses?	72 Yes 32 No	20 Do you believe that discussion of Australian and international political affairs is an important part of university life?	87 Yes 18 No
4 Would you say you had a rural or urban background?	29 Rural 78 Urban	12 Should students accept the authority of staff without question?	22 Yes 82 No	21 Should students as a body take an active interest in national issues?	89 Yes 15 No
5 How sure are you of your future after you leave uni.	32 Sure 53 Somewhat sure 18 Unsure 3 Have not thought seriously about it yet	13 How far would you be prepared to go in protesting over a particular issue?	7 No protest at all 19 Sign petitions 62 peaceful demos. 3 break the law 16 organised civil disobedience 6 violent demos.	22 Should students as a body be prohibited from discussing and acting on any issue that is discussed within society?	5 Yes 89 No
6 When you think of a Uni. which of the following concepts do you think of?	18 Hard work 5 social life 16 career 5 discussion 15 new ideas 21 study & research 45 intellectual development	14 If you could vote in Federal elections which party would you vote for?	29 L/CP 38 ALP 6 DLP 18 Aust. Party 2 Communist 5 Others	23 If you answered 'Yes' in Q. 22, please specify the areas that should be prohibited:	24 Have you ever been offered an illegal drug?
7 Do you think you will finish your course in the minimum time?	96 Yes 8 No	15 Do you believe that the Government should conscript men to military service a) in 'peace time'? b) in times of 'national emergency'?	YES NO 22 84 78 24	24 Have you ever been offered an illegal drug?	32 Yes 75 No
8 Have you been active in clubs or organisation outside your studies?	52 Yes 59 No	16 Do you support the Aust. military commitment to Vietnam?	37 Yes 70 No	25 Have you ever taken or smoked an illegal drug?	10 Yes 97 No
		17 Do you believe that Aust. is threatened by Communism?	28 Yes 76 No	26 Do you believe that Marijuana should be legalised?	33 Yes 65 No
				27 Do you believe that drug taking would affect your studies?	92 Yes 9 No
				28 Do you think that contraceptive devices, although not free, should be available to all persons on request?	79 Yes 25 No
				29 Are you in favour of legalising abortion?	38 Where it can be shown that the mother will suffer mentally and physically if the child is born 1 In all other cases 31 In some cases 30 In all cases 13 Not at all



## workers

Paid in money or paid with free seats  
People are urgently wanted to help with the Arts Festival. We want ticket sellers, ushers, accommodation workers, cleaners, security men - Y O U!!!!

If you can help, apply:  
Mrs Shirley Kral  
Student Employment Office,  
Ground Floor  
Copland Building

**AQUARIUS  
FESTIVAL OF  
UNIVERSITY ARTS**

## inside out

anu radio programme

2CA

11.30

MONDAY



TONIGHT: Interview with the South African Embassy Information Attache.



## photographic competition

Entry forms at SRC Office

Forms closing date, April 23.

**AQUARIUS  
FESTIVAL OF  
UNIVERSITY ARTS**

# WHERE IN HELL IS THE S.R.C.

Following the calling for nominations and the subsequent election of the 43rd SRC, many students seem confused as to the present state of affairs, especially in relation to the discussions last year about alternatives to the S.R.C.

Perhaps the best way to clarify the situation is to recap on precisely what happened in third term 1970. In 1970, the Association agreed to abolish the SRC for a one year period, from a date to be decided and during that time to examine proposals for the future form of government for the ANU. In order that we could organise the Association's \$35,000 income during that one year, several proposals for a stop gap government were suggested by Mark Cunliffe and myself.

These suggestions were discussed and at a General Meeting it was decided to adopt Mark's proposals.

At that meeting, one constitutional amendment was accepted by the Association with the intention of accepting the others in 1971.

When 1971 came along the intention was still to abolish the SRC for one year and begin discussions on the future form of government as quickly as possible. However when the meeting was called to discuss the other constitutional amendments, Mark withdrew them. Mark and I could both see in the light of

the operation of the SRC in the first month of first term, that a two man bureaucracy was simply impractical and impossible for the Association and the President. Because I was also unwilling to move my amendments again, the idea of a stop gap system was dropped.

This does not however mean that the impetus for abolition has been lost. At the meeting the Committee to discuss the future form of Student Government was agreed to and nominations for the committee have been called in this Woroni.

The situation as I see it now, is that the committee will report to the Association at the beginning of third term and at that time a new form of government will be accepted and the SRC will be abolished. SRC abolition will be a reality by third term but to enable the Association to function till third term, by default, the SRC has been retained and it will struggle along till that time.

Michael Wright.

The 43rd SRC was, on Monday, selected unopposed. The number of nominations were not sufficient to fill all positions and subsequently there are 4 (four) general representative positions to fill. These four positions occur because there were no nominations for the Law course representative and no nomination for the position of part-time representative. Also the students elected unopposed to Science and Arts also nominated for General representative and those two nominations will lapse following their election as course representatives. This will mean there are two more general representative positions to fill.

The four positions will be filled by nomination and election at the Annual General Meeting of the Association to be held on Friday 30 April. If any student wishes to stand for one of the positions they must be nominated and seconded either before or during the meeting. Early nominations should be submitted to the Secretary of the SRC.

## aus health service

AUS FRIENDLY SOCIETY  
"30 APRIL 1971"

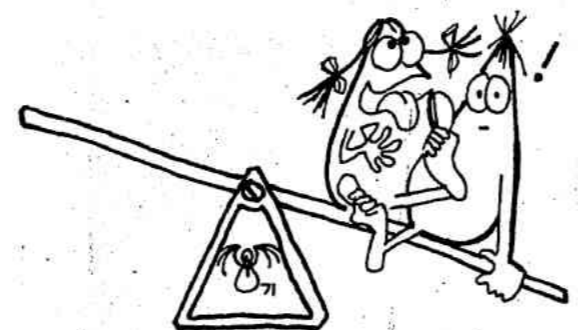
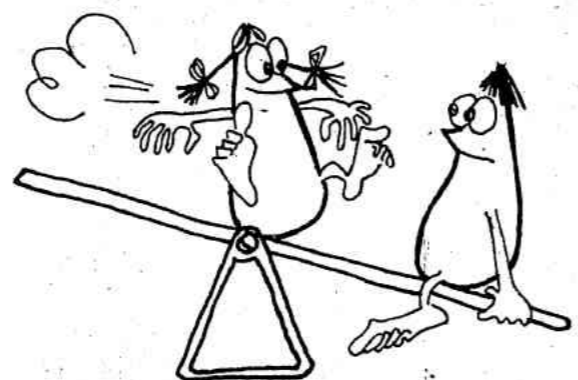
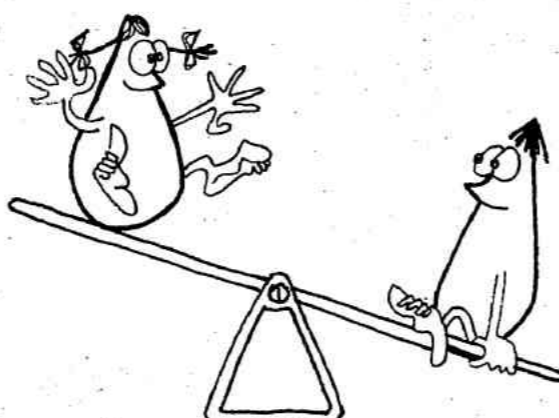
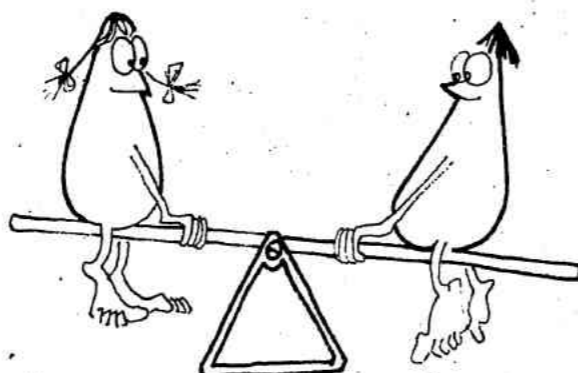
Contribution rate is \$13.00 yearly for full medical cover.

This is the final day on which students can join the AUS Medical and Hospital Fund.

Application and information forms can be picked up from the ARC Office.

The Australian Union of Student (formerly NUAUS) opened a Friendly Society on January 1st.

BUT remember, monies must be paid to University Accounts in Admin. by 30th April, 1971.



Students for a Democratic Society and the Labor Club will be having a Meeting this Thursday in the Meetings Room at 7.30pm to discuss Militant Action during the April Moratorium and prepare for the 'May Days of Rage' - Thursday April 22 - MEETINGS ROOM - 7.30pm

# WEST PAKISTANI AGGRESSION

On Friday 16 April, a demonstration was staged outside the High Commission for Pakistan. The demonstration was held

on political, racial and humanitarian grounds, protesting about West Pakistani aggression against Bangla Desh.

During the demonstration, a Petition was presented by Mrs Sally Ray and Alison Richards, to the Ambassador. The following is a summary of the six points of protest:

1. The mass slaughter of thousands of men, women and children in Bengal.

2. The policy of elimination of the intellectual and political leadership of opponents by murder and the economic exploitation of East Pakistan by West Pakistan.

3. The massacre at Dacca University of hundreds of students, many Professors and their families.

4. The indiscriminate shooting of many Hindus, and massacres of East Pakistan police and East Pakistani Rifles.

5. Refusal of the Government of Pakistan to allow foreign correspondents and Red Cross missions to enter East Pakistan and

6. The fact that in Bangla Desh the Nationalist Awami League was voted into power in the last elections with a 93% vote which gave it a majority in the Pakistani National Assembly but that West Pakistan maintained military power.

A talk will be given on Wednesday (21 April) at 1.15 pm in the Union on the situation in East Pakistan sponsored by CASAN.



# otto muehl's wetdream

otto muehl is a great artist & powerful, so important that his work is never presented without creating that awe-full fear that is most stirring.

I have now twice seen him shake large groups of people from their consumer mentality and activate them to irrational displays of aggression, intolerance, and morbid intellectualisation.

At the London Underground Film Festival last September his intention to stage an action was sufficient for authoritarian heavies to muster against him, censoring his art with hints of violence should he persist.

At the Wet Dream Film Festival in Amsterdam last November the censors were a fellow playwright and a journalist, both English and apparent subscribers to the libertarian ideals of the festival. Their pre-determined violence on Muehl took place during his performance, interrupting his work and stealing his props, which failed to deter Muehl from improvising an ending to his action which showed his contempt for his oppressors and his superb ability to create art which shatters the most jaded sensibilities.

In Amsterdam people had watched a celluloid orgy of cocks and cunts for 3 days under the careful supervision of police who ensured that all present were members of the elitist Sexual Egalitarian and Libertarian Fraternity.

vegetarian moralist saw the naivety of his position in condemning Muehl while sitting calmly with his friends who devoured a chicken dinner.

But the sexual libertarians of Amsterdam (particularly the visiting supergroupies from London) couldn't reconcile their supposed belief in freedom with their opposition to violence and so resorted to the very thing they decried in order to save the life of a goose. They supported their physical attack on Muehl by calling him fascist, and threw him off the stage and robbed him of his goose in a calculated act of sexual repression which prevented Muehl's sexual performance. German supporters of Muehl tried to remind the attackers of their own fascism, and the invalidity of their syllogism that a killer of geese is also a killer of babies. In their efforts to condemn Muehl the Murderer they forgot that he did not directly return their aggression, but expressed it artistically, as part of his action, which was a terrifying demonstration of animal violence integral to human life.

No other artist in the world today so powerfully exposes the dilemma of idealistic man in a materialist world. Only fellow Viennese artists Hermann Nitsch and Gunter Brus seem capable of unleashing the terrifying mystery of the theatre of cruelty that Artaud theorised about forty years ago. Artaud wrote before the war, before the bomb, before Vietnam, but prophesied the apocalyptic plague in which men destroy each other in an orgy of desperate greed.

Sexual Libertarians congratulated at the Amsterdam Wet Dream Film Festival to exhibit their tolerance and generosity. Instead they exhibited intolerance, selfishness, greed and frustration. Summoning up all

the strength of their collective unbalanced egos, they vented punishment on Otto Muehl who has probably suffered more than all of them combined. People born after the demise of fascism called Muehl a Nazi, not realising that after the Anschluss he was forced into the Hitler Youth and into the German army to witness the massive human conflict undertaken in the name of freedom. They did not know that after the war anti-German mobs almost killed Muehl because he was in German uniform. And they probably didn't know the suffering and indignity inflicted on Muehl in jail and elsewhere because as an artist he defies the taboos of society that controls the lives of its members in the name of the omnipotent state.

Muehl is widely known in Europe because of the filmrecords of his actions. These serve as newsreels, informing people not able to be present when Muehl stages an action. They are documents of sexual behaviour displaying a wide range of sexuality not permitted in the plastic cinemas of Hollywood. They are proselytising documents, instant displays of sexual freedom, breaking down notions of normalcy in sex.

Muehl functions as a Zen Dada. He is interested in freaking people, taking them beyond their levels of tolerance, displaying to them the limitless capabilities of human beings. He seemed just as happy at the

Muehl once again exposed the sham libertarianism of the self-appointed bourgeois avant-garde (drawing into the open the hidden moralism of underground intellectuals, revealing their confused puritanism, and their conditioned authoritarianism).

A week before he had been censored in Cologne, rejected from an exhibition of Happenings Fluxus (to which he had been officially invited) after ten days of exhibiting his films and photorecords of actions. Visitors to the exhibition (including parties of school children) freely viewed his documentation without interference from the ever-observant moral protectors. But once he had performed a live action the Cologne burgomaster demanded that citizens should drive Otto out of town. Muehl escaped from this incensed aggression in Cologne only to be subject to further self-righteous violence in Amsterdam.

In Amsterdam I physically experienced what Muehl goes thru to create his art - as pushed and jostled by a man who punched and kicked Muehl's female assistants, nobly throwing them out of Kosmos, Amsterdam's subsidised meditation centre. I was unable to prevent this brutality without resorting to violence myself. While begging, pleading, attempting to reason with the man, I was pushed aside as he crazily attacked the bodies of the two girls who minutes before had performed an exhibition of liberated sexuality that disturbed the audience and drove some to irrational activity.

Muehl's action had involved two girls and a male assistant. They had run naked into the main room of the Kosmos, dancing to the music of the Stones, berating the audience, telling them to cast off their repressions. Presumably all were sexual libertarians, for they had signed a statement to that effect to be admitted to the Festival. But as soon as Muehl's action began many started leaving.

furor in London, when he didn't stage his action, as if he had done. The controversy had people talking for weeks - it helped people discover their hidden moralities, their authoritarian conditioning. Muehl like a Zen clown had given them insight into their lives.

Muehl's films would not be permitted into Australia at the moment. But they are available in 8mm from PAP, Abbachstr. 33, Munchen, Germany. The 8mm copies are small and could easily be smuggled. And Muehl's book *Mania & papa*, a documentation of his actions with many illustrations, is available from Kohlkunstverlag, Eppsteimerstr. 45, Frankfurt, Germany. Worth smuggling. Finally, Otto Muehl could be smuggled into the country at minimal cost. Guaranteed freakout for £1000.00.

More left when the girls began lesbian activities while Muehl beat them and his assistant with a whip. Muehl then removed a tampon plug from one girl's cunt with his teeth, and gave the bloody plug to his assistant who ate it. The girls then got on their hands and knees and fucked each other back to back with a rolling pin.

Muehl then reached into a bag and removed a live goose. He had performed this action in Frankfurt, and had been driven from Cologne because of it. After cutting off the head of the goose, he sprays the blood over his assistants and the audience, fits a condom to the neck, and fucks one of the girls with it.

Many members of the audience knew of Muehl's work. I had written about his work twice in *OZ* and articles had appeared in *It* and *Friends* as well as many German papers. So when Muehl prepared to kill the goose, an English playwright and a journalist acted. They attacked Muehl, removed the goose, and proceeded to assault Muehl saying "If you kill that goose we'll kill you". Eventually they were removed from Muehl and he returned to the stage, presenting a cathartic enactment of violence, stabbing the stage hundreds of times with the knife, and then turning his ass to the remaining audience and shifting in their faces.

Muehl is a courageous man, driven by some inexplicable urge to rub the faces of the bourgeoisie in their own shit. Initially his work engaged genital sexuality, covering fucking couples with eggs, flour, and paint in material actions that were logical extensions of action painting.

In the repressive atmosphere of Vienna this was branded as pornography and Muehl was jailed. Even today ten years later the film records of such events (by Kren, Schmidt and others of the Austrian Filmmakers Cooperative) can offend censors and provoke repressive activity.

Not deterred by the harsh treatment of his work, Muehl went further in exposing "the pornography of the businessman", and included anal sexuality, sadism, masochism, and coprophilia. Further jailings, fines, and censorship followed, but at the end of the 60s the bourgeoisie had seen the marketing possibilities of pornography and legalised it in Denmark, and tolerated it in Germany, Sweden and Holland.

In Germany Muehl found his most enthusiastic supporters; intellectuals who related his work to Freud, Reich and Jung, art experts who saw him as the most significant practitioner of newly acceptable erotic art; and sociologists who saw his work as a cathartic antidote to the latent fascism still festering in post-Nazi Germany.

Two years ago in Braunschweig, a former Nazi centre, Muehl pushed beyond the tolerability for pornography that liberal Germany permitted. He performed a burlesque of Christmas religious festivities that included a butcher slaughtering a pig on stage for Muehl to use in his sexual happening. Intellectuals of the city petitioned for his arrest and the burgomaster demanded police action. The public prosecutor, probably fearing political repercussions since the German parliament was at the time drafting a bill to legalise pornography, failed to prosecute Muehl and he returned to Vienna.

Since then he has dispensed with the butcher and performs his own ritual execution of birds on stage. In London he announced his intention to use a chicken in his action *Oh Sensibility*, but authorities at the National Film Theatre (who had already permitted Peter Kochenrath's film of the Braunschweig action) prevented it from taking place. An attempt to stage the action at the underground ghetto New Arts Lab was similarly banned and *OZ* punningly headed its documentation of the even "Foul Play at Freck Film Fest: Underground Chickens Out".

The repressive treatment of Muehl in London instigated minimal selfcriticism in the English underground. But at least one

albie thoms



In this article, the second and concluding one on "Papua New Guinea's Angry Young Men", Andrew Podger discusses four of the territory's prominent politicians, and writes on John Kaputin, Leader of the Mataungan Association.

1 Oala Oala Rorua is one of the more experienced Territory politicians, having been expelled by the Pangu Party in 1965 for advocating early self-government (a Policy the Pangu Party has since adopted), and also having led the erratic local unions.

There are many questions that come to mind when talking about what is meant by self government and independence. Does it involve the expulsion of all expatriates? Will indigenes take over European money and property? Will the kiaps go, letting the people return to the old way of life?

New Guinea people are ready for self-government in 1972. It is hard to tell this, but they will only be absolutely ready when responsibilities are actually given to them. There is of course, a great deal of self-government now. The A.E.C. is making many decisions which were formerly made in Canberra. There should be even more responsibility taken away from Canberra and moved to Konedobu (the Public Service Centre in Port Moresby). This movement of responsibilities will test further the people's readiness for independence.

But before self government comes, there should be a commission to investigate the whole question - the public service, other institutions, the government system. The commission should not comprise only of House of Assembly members as the present Select Committee on Constitutional Development does, not should it be restricted to the short period the Committee is restricted to. Rather it should comprise of experts from both within and without the House of Assembly, and have two years to complete its research.

The institutions being set up, and the public service, are too sophisticated and expensive for the Territory after independence. The University and the Administration College, are two institutions which may have to be disbanded.

Many parts of the public service are too complicated for New Guinea. Standards and efficiency should be as high as possible, but New Guineans must be able to understand them. In the House of Assembly, few members understand the Standing Orders for even The House of Assembly is too sophisticated.

All these things should be investigated by the long-term Commission. It is of the utmost importance that the people understand the roles of the various departments and institutions in the community as a whole. Otherwise government will escape them all. Nevertheless, self-

government in 1972 is right for Papua and New Guinea.

2 Sinake Gire Gire is leader of the "go slow" Compass Party. He does not want independence for another ten years, for his people, the Highlanders, are not as advanced as the coastal people. Self government should not come until the country is economically viable, and the people throughout the Territory equally educated.

The Highlanders have been very successful economically with developments in agriculture helped by comprehensive road-building. But in education they are about ten years behind the coastal people and this frightens the Highlanders for they know that education brings political power.

Other developments needed before self-government include the localisation of the Public Service. Overseas officers presently hold most of the important positions; they work hard and are very cooperative and friendly. But Papua/New Guineans must fill these positions effectively.

Commerce also is presently working towards localisation, but they must not fear the implications of self government. Private Industry is very important for the country both for tax revenue and to attract overseas investment. Overseas investment must be facilitated to increase employment and to improve the conditions of the young unemployed in the towns.

Overseas companies such as C.R.A. however, must contribute part of their profits to the country. This should be on a 60 - 40% basis to begin with - 60% for C.R.A. and 40% for Papua and New Guinea. But later it should be a 50 - 50% agreement.

Good relationships between the government, private enterprise and the people will help speed independence. These relationships will advance the economy and educational levels which are the two criterion for self-government.

3 Albert Maori Kiki is another experienced politician and is a member of the Pangu Party. Like Leo Hanette, he listed many of the problems facing New Guinea at the moment.

(a) There is no reason why New Guinea should not have its own currency now before independence, just as Fiji did. This may help people realise that self government is really coming.

(b) There should be a round table conference of Papua/New Guineans to

discuss the country's future defence. The build up of the army is far too great for a national government to take over. If there is not enough money to feed the army then there will be trouble; a hungry New Guinean is an angry man. And it will be very difficult to keep the army united. The danger to the government of a powerful disunited army is too great, and the army should be cut down now, or even destroyed. New Guinea's relationship with Indonesia and Suharto is not bad, and maybe the country does not need the army.

(c) Trade Relations in the Pacific should be improved. Perhaps some form of Common Market in the Pacific could be formed, with New Guinea supplying rice and other commodities Australia now exports.

(d) Like Leo Hanette, Maori Kiki mentioned citizenship; but unlike Hanette, Maori Kiki goes further into embracing whites and Chinese if they accept citizenship. The need for skills, whether they belong to blacks, whites or Chinese, means citizenship should embrace all. But citizenship must be accepted and equality maintained.

(e) The economy may be greatly enhanced through the use of short-term loans to get the country on its feet.

(f) The public service should be cut - some departments disbanded and the others better co-ordinated. At present they are too complicated. Also local people must be encouraged to accept the lower jobs as well as fight for the higher ones. There is presently a deficiency of filled positions for, e.g. female typists.

(g) The border with Australia passes within 400 yards of the New Guinea mainland. Standing on the verandah of the District Commissioner's office in Daru, one can see the border. There is going to be trouble after independence over this if nothing is done now, so instead it should be sorted out immediately.

4 Dr. John Guise is Speaker of the House of Assembly and a member of Pangu Party. I am not going to go through his speech here for it was widely advertised in the press (e.g. "Australian" 22/2/71). His prime target was the ailing Department of External Territories, and its ailing minister. His solution: abolish them both. Replace the Department by the Department of Foreign Affairs and grant an early independence.

# NEW GUINEAN REPORT

## John Kaputin

John Kaputin is not a student, and he does not like being called a Politician ("they talk and don't act") As leader of the Mataungan Association he has been the prime target of white criticism, and has become the best known 'angry young man' of the Territory. But John Kaputin is no angel despite this A.1 position for New Left heroism. He is as racist as the whites, and almost admits it. Nevertheless he has extremely interesting ideas, and in a country like this with the future anybody's business, interesting viewpoints become immensely important.

Kaputin began by showing his idealism at the seminar. Idealism in Australia is all very nice, but here in New Guinea it has real possibilities.

New Guinea must not follow the Australian line as expressed by 'The Australian's' education writer, by letting its education "aim at vocation and conformity" New Guinea need not commit itself to the world economic system which Australia is thrusting upon it. Development of the man, a concerted effort against conformity and regimentation, an acceptance of non-material rewards; these should be the aims of Papua and New Guinea.

But at present the country is tied between the whites and the asiatics while the vast majority of Papua/New Guineans remain politically unaware. Meanwhile the Australian Administration tightens this up by establishing multi-racial councils and urban governments. The children learn that they are "BOIS", and everything is run by the white bureaucrats

and black politicians, but not the people.

The question facing this country is not how to build a nation, but how to dismantle this colonial administration.

The people who own the press, of course, say there is no colonialism in P.N.G. [This press is the greatest hindrance to nationalism. Perhaps it should be nationalised.] Just because P.N.G. is small and forgotten does not mean colonialism does not exist. Konedobu and Canberra go out leaving C.R.A. and so on in their place. There should be some attempt to form a legitimate and effective black government in this country.

The relationship between Australia and this country has been ugly and will continue to be ugly. They installed roads, bridges, docks, buildings etc.; they merely formed an extension of the Australian and British economy. To us these are isolated pockets of development held by the whites.

It has been said that the economy should be built up before independence. But surely the advancement of the people is more important than the profits of Burns Philps or Steamships Pty. Ltd.?

Certain whites are allocating areas to New Guineans. How generous they are! The leaders of our unions must use them for our benefits and not those of the whites and foreigners.

This country may not be able to afford to trim football fields and golf links. The police and army (though commanded by a retired brigadier) may be of more importance. Canberra could well be building things this country just cannot afford and does not want.



# landrights Cleland Replies

## now FOR

### Case Against

Amongst nomads who are food-gatherers there is no individual ownership of land. When, with the growth of population, a civilized people occupies a land inhabited by such nomads, there is again in the first instance no individual ownership of land - it belongs to the people as a whole, both the original nomads and the newcomers.

Individuals of both these groups may purchase from the Crown for their particular purposes (crops, milk supply, trades manufactures) areas for their own sustenance.

They do this by the use of money which represents work done and not yet fully rewarded. The lands of Australia are open to such purchase by the original native inhabitants equally with the Europeans.

Most of the population of today, whether the descendants of the nomads or of the Europeans, prefer not to spend their money in the purchase of land but to dissipate it in other ways.

A tract of country could not with justice be granted to a section of the community (the descendants of the nomads) for their use, in common, as a nomadic life is no longer possible from the pressure of population.

They are not prevented from acquiring individual portions in the usual way. In South Australia there is a huge Reserve for Aborigines in the north-west. Any natives who care to do so can live their nomadic life there, as their ancestors once did.

By their own volition they have abandoned this form of life and have pressed themselves into our civilization, which they now prefer. If they do not prefer it, there is nothing to prevent their returning to their nomadic life in this Reserve. None do so except as a holiday.

One can only describe as unrealistic and undesirable the suggestion that individuals, or groups of them, should be made the possessors of land for agricultural or other purposes that has not been acquired in the usual way by purchase, that is, as a return for work done.

J.B.Cleland.

### CASE

J.B.Cleland purports to justify the thesis that Aborigines should not be granted land rights, individually or in groups, except by purchase. His argument is essentially a generalized statement of what happened historically in Australia.

It is not a valid generalization since the method of purchase from the Crown was not followed in Australia with respect to the large number of land grants and non-Aboriginal squatters.

Nor is it supported by the recognition of the land rights of the aboriginal inhabitants of North America, Africa, New Zealand or New Guinea, at least some of whom come within his category of 'nomadic food-gatherers' as much as do Australia's Aborigines.

The provisions of the Indian Claims Commission Act, adopted by the U.S. Congress in 1946, are of particular interest.

The Commission shall hear and determine the following claims against the United States on behalf of any Indian tribe, band, or other identifiable group of American Indians... (4) claims arising from the taking by the United States, whether as the result of a treaty of cession or otherwise, of lands owned or occupied by the claimant without the payment for such lands of compensation agreed to by the claimant; and (5) claims based upon fair and honourable dealings that are not recognised by any existing rule of law or equity'.

No distinction is made in the U.S. between so-called 'nomadic' food-gathering and hunting tribes and the more settled Indian tribes who herded animals or practised agriculture.

Despite Cleland's use of the term 'nomads' with respect to Australian Aborigines, it is well established that Aboriginal clans had well-defined territorial rights which were 'zealously guarded' (Thomson, 1946).

If Cleland merely intended to imply that some criterion of land use should be applied to land ownership, one might well ask if such a criterion should also be applied to unproductive non-Aboriginal land-owners.

Two other major arguments for the granting of Aboriginal title to land should be considered. These are sociological and economic.

The sociological argument rests on the need for self-identity which in the case of the Aboriginal places a premium on grouphood and a sense of continuity with the past.

Every human being needs a sense of belonging to a group with which he shares common beliefs, traditions and attitudes to life. Such groups should be a source of pride, confidence, and self-respect.

By virtue of his physical appearance the Aboriginal or part-Aboriginal is usually identified by others as such, so that whether he wants to or not he is forced to see himself as an Aboriginal.

If he is to gain by this group identification, therefore, Aborigines as a group must have a tradition and achievements capable of engendering pride and self-respect.

To the Aboriginal and part-Aboriginal ownership of land is an important symbol of this grouphood and a link with an honourable and proud history.

The final dispossession of the Aboriginal people would cut that link and be a symbol of defeat and the death of a tradition.

Dispossession thus leads to rootlessness and a deadly lack of self-respect, initiative and pride.

### FOR

Until the title to the land which is still reserved for Aborigines is securely made over to the Aborigines as a group, they will continue to live in fear and mistrust of the intentions of any administration.

Aborigines do not even have the security of a long-term lease of their reserve land. We might well ask whether we would put money and effort into developing land under such circumstances.

The economic argument rests on the need for some form of capital in order to break out of the vicious circle of poverty and technological backwardness.

Land is the primary form of capital, but there are other forms such as money and education.

To argue, as Cleland seems to with respect to land, the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal in Australia were and are on an equal footing, is to ignore the fact that non-Aborigines in Australia have had access to capital, usually in the form of an inheritance or an education, which the Aborigines did not have.

If the education which we offer to Aborigines is to be attractive to and valued by them it must be of immediate and practical use in the situation in which they choose to live.

The problems and requirements of individual or corporate managements of property and business affairs provide just the needed incentive to the educational process.

Aborigines will only learn to cope with the problems and necessities of modern technological society when they are given a real stake in it and are encouraged to accept responsible roles as managers of real resources of which land is the most obvious.

A. Barrie Pittock.

Your correspondent has temperately and fairly stated the views that influence some people.

In this modern world it is obvious that our natives cannot continue their nomadic existence as hunters and food-gatherers. Their only hope of survival is that they will be able to take their place in our civilization and live as we do.

Tribal rights are now replaced by State rights. Our Aborigines are not a subject race. In South Australia, as the Proclamation of 1836 shows, they have always possessed the same rights as Europeans.

I am convinced that giving them land, with or without European supervision, as compensation for loss of tribal hunting-grounds, is not the solution of the problem of their welfare, is not in their real interest, and is not required in abstract justice.

All natives of European descent should now take their place with the rest of us and should receive no special privileges. Our machinery for social welfare is available for the misfits.

I have had a long association with, and considerable responsibility for, the welfare of our natives in South Australia. I have grown very fond of the full-blood, who may well be proud of his ancestry. But to survive he must become one of us.

Our real concern is for the recently detribalised full-blood of the Centre. Pastoral activities can occupy only a few.

Nodding for opal at Coober Pedy cannot help much.

Education and training can produce good mechanics and station hands. How can we best find jobs for them?

and you?



Did the Aborigines own land in traditional society ?

The rights to clearly-defined areas of land were possessed by local groups.

Usually the boundaries were recognised, although unfenced. A trespasser could be in danger of attack.

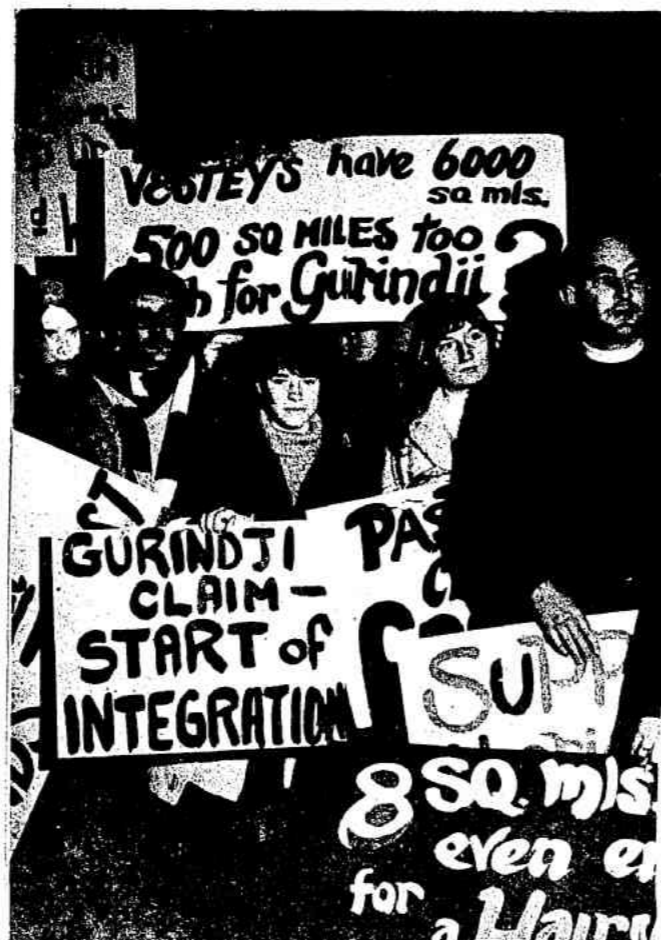
In our society the title to land was originally granted by a King. The title then became transferable. Such a question did not arise for Aborigines. Their ties to a particular territory were inherited at birth and, ultimately, were left for those who followed.

To the Aboriginal man the land was a mother which nurtured him. Its special significance extended far beyond the mere supply of food and water. Social relationships were partly determined by place of birth. Religion, myth, song and dance were associated with the features of the landscape to which a person belonged. In this way past and future were linked to give meaning to the present.

Taken from 'Answering your Questions About Aborigines'.

## LAND RIGHTS VIGIL

at PARLIAMENT HOUSE  
time this THURS. - FRI. 4p.m. - 4p.m.  
transport from Union



# WINDS OF CHANGE

## a.d.crombie R.S.A. REP ON COUNCIL

Two recent events, neither of them of great significance in themselves, suggest that now might be an appropriate time for a solid re-think of the policy and practice of 'participative democracy' as it has been exercised in this university. A few weeks ago the Presidents of the Students' Association and the Research Students' Association received letters from a 'Committee on Structure' of the Board of the School of General Studies, inviting their views on the structure of the SGS. The reward for delivering these written submissions was to be that a student or students might then be co-opted onto the Committee ('... members of the ad hoc Committee maintained their view that some evidence of positive views on the problems involved by way of written submission should be provided before a worthwhile co-option could be considered.'). After some discussion within the SRC and the RSA, a joint reply was penned by Mike Wright and Mike Worthington making, inter alia, the following points: that the student body ought not to have to crawl to Committees in this way, whatever their functions, but ought to be automatically made part of such discussions, this being in the best interests of the university as a whole; and secondly, that they thought it would be as well to precede discussions on organisational structures with some discussion of the purposes they are being designed to fulfill. (This is my own LAE translation of what they wrote.)

The second event to which I refer was a hastily convened meeting on Monday 5 April, of students who are currently serving as 'representatives' throughout the university, in the

Institute and the School. The purpose of the meeting, convened by the Student Association, was to try to find out what the experience of being a representative (or 'participator') added up to. That meeting unanimously passed the following motion: 'The meeting is dissatisfied with some aspects of student representation in university government, and feel that the time has come for a re-evaluation of the present participation', and agreed in discussion that steps should now be taken to instigate a wider debate, both on the value of 'participation' as it goes on at the moment, and on the more inclusive question of what students and universities should be doing for each other.

The kinds of problems posed in episodes of this sort, of why, when, and on what terms, students (or for that matter any other group) should be involved in the organisational affairs of the university, are highly complex, and neat solutions, even if they were forthcoming, ought not to be trusted. This being so, we (I speak as a student) ought to be able to resist or ignore the accusers who smirk 'they don't know what they want' — 'they only want to pull down and have nothing to replace with!' If we do not know quite what the sources of our uneasiness are, or where solutions might be sought, this is no cause for feelings of shame or inadequacy — we are at least ahead of those who unthinkingly accept the status quo and feel no urge to seek alternative futures.

Experience in organisations other than universities tends to support a feeling that institutionalized 'participation' — the election by a group, of 'representatives', to the Committees and other bodies that determine the group's conditions of existence — may not be the panacea for internal organisational strife that has long

been sought — especially, in the case of universities, since the Berkeley, and more recently, the Paris conflicts.<sup>1</sup> Apart from the more sinister dangers of representatives being 'duchessed', manipulated, or 'scape-goated', it seems to be commonly felt, as the meeting of representatives revealed, that students elected to faculties and Council, and their multitudinous sub-committees, are not able either to make much impact on the decisions that are taken, not to effectively share the experiences — successes and difficulties — of serving on the various bodies, with their electorate.



Student representatives can have a peculiarly difficult time if they take their job seriously. The usual practice (admittedly, and thankfully, now showing signs of change) of keeping agendas and supporting papers 'confidential', inhibits the open canvassing of student opinion before debates begin; in many quarters, understood pecking orders have developed, such that it is easier in fact for a Head of Department say, to hold the floor and be sure of attention than it is for a student, although in theory of course, all members have equal speaking rights; finally (and this is a sort of Catch-22), if a student representative is able to argue a point or make a demand of some sort, he is likely to be challenged on 'the numbers' — 'how many other students support your point of view?' Back to square one. I would like however, to specifically except the University Council from the second of these criticisms. In my own experience, the quality of the chairmanship in particular, and of the membership in general, ensures that student members get a good and equal hearing.

Perhaps it is incorrect to believe that student 'participation' was ever intended to involve a wider sharing of the power

actually to affect what goes on in the university? Certainly, experience suggests that a more modest view of what representatives can be expected to achieve is appropriate. This suggests that we might clear the air a little, and relieve 'representatives' of a little role-strain by viewing their task as being limited to communication — getting and giving information — and to making personal contributions to discussion as they are able to. Perhaps then it might be more widely recognised that the variously articulated demands for 'representation' and 'participation' reflect an appetite for enhanced involvement in the whole educational process, that might best be met at the 'grass-roots' level, in departments, classrooms and tutorial groups. Possibly alienation from the 'system' or the 'establishment' could be more effectively remedied by offering students more control over what they learn, how they are to learn it, and who's to help them learn it, than by multiplying the numbers of representatives and the range of committees to which they are invited.

Another deficiency of the strategy of participation seems to be that, paradoxically, it serves to underline the hierarchical structure that it was designed to mitigate. This is because participation is nearly always thought of, and constructed, as a one-way vertical process, the lower echelons participating upwards. Now there are some areas and ways in which members of the higher groups may like to participate more in some of the affairs of the students. I am sure that the editor of this newspaper for example, would not be hostile to giving space to more contributions from members of staff. Too many of them are prone to condemn it as a useless porno rag, without considering the possibility that they might themselves be able to improve the quality of its articles. A similar rather cynical and condescending attitude has been elicited from many staff members (though not uniquely from them by any means) over such student-based activities as the Moratorium and the on-going Anti-Apartheid demonstration. Many 'liberals' among them are ideologically very much in favour with the aims of such movements, but prefer not to participate, on the grounds that

## AQUARIUS FESTIVAL OF UNIVERSITY ARTS A.N.U. CANBERRA 15-22 MAY 1971

Friday May 14, 1971

7.30pm—Debate: *Oregon Debate*.  
Saturday May 15, 1971  
9am-6pm—Art: *Bazaar* — outdoor selling of paintings etc.  
9am-7pm—Films: *Shooting your own 30 seconds worth of film*.  
9.30am—Films: *Unconfirmed Excitement (Bresson)*  
11am—Dance: *Elizabeth Dalman workshop*  
12 noon—Films: *Les Portes de la Nuit (Carne)*  
12 noon—Pop: *Seminar and Concert*  
12 noon—Drama: *Everyman (Uni. of NSW)*  
1.30pm—Films: *Topaz (Hitchock)*  
2pm—Music: *Victorian Opera Co — Pagliacci & Cavalleria Rusticana*  
2pm-7pm: Debate: Preliminary rounds.  
2.30pm—Contemporary Music: Seminar by Garry Raffaele  
3pm—Films: *Juliette ou la cité des songes (Carne)*  
3pm—Art: Exhibition opening  
3pm—Photography: Opening of Exhibition  
3.30pm—Dance: *Workshop-Elizabeth Dalman*

### FESTIVAL OPENING — LIBRARY LAWN AND MILLS ROOM

6.30pm—Films: *Le Visiteurs du Soir (Carne)*  
7.30pm—Folk: Reception for Delegates  
8pm—Pop: *Circus — Daddy Cool, Syrius & Cocaine & Bakery*  
8pm—Dance: *Australian Dance Theatre*  
8.15pm—Music: *Victorian Opera Co — Pagliacci & Cavalleria Rusticana*  
8.30pm—Drama: *Chicago, Chicago (ANU)*  
8.30pm—Poetry: Readings by established Poets David Campbell, Thomas Shapcott & others  
9.30pm—Films: *The Lady Vanishes (Hitchock)*  
11.30pm—Films: *The Lodger (Hitchock)*

7.30pm—Drama: *NIDA Beggar's Opera*  
12 midnight—Films: *Point Blank / Hell in the Pacific (Boorman)*  
Sunday May 16, 1971

9am-6pm—Art: *Bazaar* — selling of paintings etc.  
9am-9pm—Art: Student Exhibition  
9am-9pm—Photography: Student Exhibition  
9am-6pm—Films: *Shooting your own 30 seconds worth of film*.  
9am-6pm—Chess: Tournament  
9.30am—Films: *Unconfirmed Excitement (Bunuel)*  
10am—Films: *Dairy of a Chambermaid (Bunuel)*  
*Pasteur (Guitry)*  
10.30am—Contemporary Music: Workshop by Margaret Roadnight & John Graham.  
11am—Poetry — Seminar: *Australian New Poetry, Shapcott & Malouf*.  
11am—Dance: *Elizabeth Dalman Workshop*  
12 noon—Jazz: Films from America on aspects of Jazz.  
12 noon—Pop: Seminar and Concert  
12.30pm—Films: *Remontons les Champs Elyses (Guitry)*  
1pm—Drama: Australian Performing Group  
1.30pm—Films: *Unconfirmed Excitement (Bunuel)*  
1.30-7pm—Debating: Preliminary rounds.  
1.30pm—Films: *Unconfirmed Excitement (Bunuel)*  
2pm—Films: *Un Chien Andalou (Bunuel) plus more excitement*  
3pm—Poetry: Student Readings  
3.30pm—Folk: Workshop — Peter Parkhill on *Elves and Fairies*.  
3.30pm—Literature: Seminar by Lilith Norman on *Writing Children's Books*.  
7.30pm—Films: *Les Perles de la Couronne (Guitry)*  
7.30pm—Films: *Belle de Jour (Bunuel)*  
7.30pm—Debate: *Parliamentary Debate Has the Sexual Revolution Passed me by?*  
7.30pm—Films: *Le Banheur/Modelshop (full version)*  
8pm—Pop: *Circus — Daddy Cool, Attack, Cocaine & Bakery*  
8pm—Films: *Sai-on Jamais (Vadim)*  
8.30pm—Drama: *Two Hundred Years (Melbourne Uni.)*  
11.30pm—Films: *Un Chien Andalou (Bunuel) plus more excitement*  
8pm—Drama: *NIDA Beggar's Opera*  
12 midnight—Films: *Help/Let it Be (Beatles/Lester)*  
Monday May 17, 1971  
9am-9pm—Photography: Student Exhibition  
9am-9pm—Art: Student Exhibition  
9am-6pm—Art: *Bazaar*— outdoor selling of paintings etc.  
9am-6pm—Chess: Tournament  
9am-6pm—Films: *Shoot your own 30 seconds worth of film*

8am—Films: *Blood of a Poet (Cocteau)*  
8am—Photography: *Outdoor workshop* following 30 mins. introductory talk  
10am—Films: Student films entered in the Festival  
10am—Dance: *Margaret Lasica Workshop*  
10.30am—Drama: Seminar and Films  
11am—Films: A miscellany of Australian Films  
11am—Films: *Radical & Revolutionary Films from the USA & Cuba (Prog. 1)*  
11am—Debate: Preliminary Rounds  
11.30am—Literature: Academic paper on Australian Literature  
12 noon—Pop: Seminar and Concert  
12.45pm—Films: *2000 Weeks/Herostratus (Australian)*  
1pm—Drama: Australian Performing Group  
1pm-6pm—Debate: Preliminary Rounds  
1pm—Dance: *Margaret Lasica Workshop*.  
2.30pm—Contemporary Music: Seminar: Marion Henderson  
3pm—Films: Australian films (repeat)  
3.30pm—Films: *Battleship Potemkin & Ivan the Terrible pt. 1 (Eisenstein)*  
4pm—Poetry: Student Readings  
5pm—Films: *Unconfirmed Excitement (Bresson)*  
6pm—Films: *L'agiled deux tetes (Cocteau)*  
7pm—Films: Seminar by Albie Thoms, Marinetti and others.  
7.30pm—Films: *Columbia Premiere — Colpo di Stato*  
8pm—Debate: Preliminary Rounds  
8pm—Pop: *Circus — Daddy Cool, Spectrum Syrius & Cocaine*  
8pm—Films: *La Belle et la Bete (Cocteau)*  
8pm—Jazz: Performance  
8pm—Folk: Workshop — Bob Rummery on *Mining Songs*  
8.15pm—Dance: *Glynn Braddy & Modern Dance Ensemble*  
8.30pm—Films: *Strike/Ivan the Terrible pt II (Eisenstein)*  
10pm—Films: *Manon (Clouzet)*  
10.30pm—Poetry: Readings by established poets John Tranter & Terry Larcen  
11.30pm—Films: *Le Beau Serge & Les Cousins (Chabrol)*  
12 midnight—Films: *A Hard Day's Night / Yellow Submarine (Beatles/Lester)*  
Tuesday May 18, 1971  
9am-9pm—Photography: Student Exhibition  
9am-6pm—Art: *Bazaar*— outdoors selling of paintings etc.  
9am-9pm—Art: Student Exhibition  
9am-6pm—Chess: Tournament  
9.30am-11 pm—Jazz: Original Tunes Competition  
10am—Films: *Unconfirmed excitement (Bresson)*  
10am—Films: Films entered in Student Film Competition (repeat)  
10am—Films: *Les Anges du Peché (Bresson)*



programme

'demonstrating won't do any good'. From some that I know personally, I get the impression that their willingness to get involved waits upon discovery of the perfect tactic — some precise, clinical, unemotional means of stopping wars and racism, not involving overt expressions of opinion, let alone participating in and supporting these student-based activities. Perhaps even more important than this 'downward' participation might be a serious and vigorous attempt to cultivate more horizontal participation — between the School and the Institute, and between faculties. Some of the worst consequences of disciplinary specialisation might be kept at bay by the encouragement of a willingness to give and to go to open seminars and lectures, in alien faculties, designed for non-specialists.

To my mind, one of the fundamental reasons why students need now, more than ever, to have a good strong voice in, and opportunity to criticise, the formation of policy and plans for the university, is the tendency of universities to approximate more and more a 'machine' model for the production of graduate. The pressures towards this come essentially from outside the university itself — the manpower requirements of the state dictate a demand for ever-increasing numbers of graduates, and at the same time governments are less willing to pay for a level of staffing and facilities that permits the retention of a personalised, humanistic style of university education. Pressures of this sort dictate excessive use of lecturing as a pedagogic technique and make it difficult for staff to develop personal relationships with students. The same pressures may dispose the university as a whole towards preoccupation with streamlining their existing organisational structures (the Vice Chancellor in his recent radio interview with Mark Cunliffe



referred to the task of the 'Committee of Structure' discussed above, as 'streamlining the SGS'), so as to maximise the sheer production of qualified students, with decreasing regard for their quality. As I understand it, part of the debate over the part-timers survey concerns the relative efficiency with which the ANU can produce graduates out of full-time and part-time candidates. Similar tendencies are discernible in the Institute, which is under pressure to limit its obligations to the output of narrowly (albeit brilliantly) specialised PhD's with little if any experience of teaching others or of academic planning. Both are immediately required of them if they take teaching appointments in other universities. The tendencies to fragment knowledge and understandings into easily administered 'units', and generally to attempt to quantify achievements into grades and percentages as much as possible are other symptoms of the mass-production of knowledge. Itinerant office-workers accumulating units over decades, to trade them in eventually for a 'degree', like some acquisitive school-boy collecting corn-flake packet tops to swap with Kelloggs for a plastic replica of Apollo 11, should not be our ideal for university education. This suggests that energies should continuously be directed to bringing to the forefront of discussion and debate questions concerning the basic ideals and values upon which the day to day activity of the university is to be premised, for without some measure of open-mindedness towards the questions of what the ultimate goals and values of university education might be, and some idealism in the construction of alternative possible futures, we are likely to 'become pre-occupied with correcting relatively apparent deficiencies in details of its current operations'.

At the last of their regular meetings with the Vice-Chancellor, members of the RSA Executive undertook to begin some discussion of the purposes, values, and ideals connected with university education, by preparing some views on these matters to submit to the Committee on Structure of the SGS, which is referred to above. It is to be hoped that the SRC and RSA will continue to work together in the exploration of other ways in which the contributions of students to universities, and of universities to students can be improved. I would like now to suggest two issues which may be worthy of further discussion in future examinations of these problems.

Firstly, I suggest that the key issue in the design of an improved university ought to be the quality of staff-student relationships. It is at this operational level that the university meets its students and pursues its educative mission — this is the key interface of the manufacturing process and the raw material,



in terms of the 'machine' model. It is also at this level, of formal and informal contacts with members of staff, that the university becomes, or fails to become, a meaningful and challenging experience to the student. Social (and often sheer physical) separation of staff and their students was a marked characteristic of both Berkeley and the University of Paris before the 'troubles'. If the quality of the relationships between staff and students is good, then both teaching and learning ought to be rewarding experiences. When these relationships are warped by impossibly high ratios of students to staff, by the immaturity of students, by incompetence or personality difficulties on the part of staff, the quality of both these sorts of experience is threatened.

Secondly I suggest that the central objective of the university educational process ought to be the cultivation within people of the desire and the ability to go on learning after they leave the university, rather than the more restricted objective of getting them to pass an exam before they leave. In the context of an already complex and dynamically changing universe, in which rapid technological and institutional innovations render particularistic skills and specialist capabilities obsolete within ever-decreasing periods of time, it might make good sense for the university to concentrate more of its energies on teaching people how to learn, and less on the 'teaching' of facts and figures already to be found in books; to dwell more on the immediate realities of the current state of society and the world and less on the scholastic intricacies of 'disciplines'. The philosophy adopted by the burgeoning Department of Continuing Education, and the kind of work it is doing, reflect a concern in this direction from which Departments might be able to draw some lessons. Nature is not organised into disciplines — only university departments and their promotion structures are. Compulsory unarmed combat with advanced arithmetic for anyone wanting to obtain some understanding of economics is just one of the recurring stupidities.

In exposition upon matters such as these, to be perfectly objective is to be perfectly sterile. I crave the indulgence of purists for my desire to avoid sterility.

A. D. Crombie  
Department of Sociology,  
ANU, 15 April, 1971.

FOOTNOTES

1. See F.E. Emery and E. Thorsud: 'Form and content in Industrial Democracy', for a Review and Evaluation of Employee Representation on Management boards in industry [London, Tavistock, 1969]

2. R.L. Ackoff: 'Towards an Idealized University', [Management Science, 15, 1968, B121-B131]. An imaginative and stimulating exercise in rethinking the organization of universities.

A.D.C.

11am— Dance: *Ronne Arnold Workshop*  
11am— Folk: Workshop— Danny Spooner on *English Traditional Music*  
12 noon— Pop: Seminar and Concert  
1pm— Films: *Pickpocket (Bresson)*  
1pm-6pm— Debate: Quarter Finals  
2pm— Films: Recent Swiss Films /  
2pm— Films: *Typhoon Treasure (Monkman Retrospective)*  
2pm— Dance: *Ronne Arnold Workshop*  
3pm— Films: *Mouchette (Bresson)*  
3.30pm— Literature: Seminar on Contemporary Australian Novel — Barry Oakley & others.  
3.30pm— Poetry: Student readings  
4pm— Contemporary Music: Workshop — Colin Dryden on *An Aspect of Contemporary Music*  
5pm— Films: *Chimes at Midnight (Welles)*  
6pm— Films: *L'Affaire est dans le Sac (Pervault) Les Bas-fonds (Renoi)*  
6.30pm— Films: *Dairy of a Country Priest (Bresson)*  
7pm— Films: American Experimental  
8pm— Poetry: Established poetry readings Martin Johnson, Michael Dransfield, Vicki Viidikas, Andrew Huntley & others  
7.30pm— Films: *Riverun/ Los Adolescents*  
7.30pm— Films: An evening of expanded cinema by Arthur & Corinne Cantrill  
7.30pm— Films: *Unconfirmed Excitement*  
8pm— Music: Zurich Chamber Orchestra  
8pm— Pop: *Circus— Daddy Cool, Chain, Spectrum, Attack & Khavas Jute*  
8.15pm— Dance: Australian Contemporary  
8.30pm— Music: Canberra Winter Singers  
8.30pm— Folk: Workshop — new interpretations on Traditional Music — Peter Looker  
9pm— Films: *Les Anges du Peche (Bresson) The Magnificent Ambersons (Welles)*  
11pm— Films: *Macbeth & Citizen Kane (Welles)*  
12 midnight— Films: *Chimes at Midnight (Welles)*  
Wednesday May 19, 1971  
9am-9pm— Photography: Student Exhibition  
9am-6pm— Art: Bazaar — outdoor selling of paintings etc.  
9am-9pm— Art: Exhibition  
9am-6pm— Chess: Tournament  
9am-7pm— Films: Film Workshop — do your own thing, hand paint your own film  
9.30am— Films: *A Bout de Souffle/ Les Carabiniers (Godard)*  
10am— Films: *Les Amoureux du France*  
10am— Drama: Seminar — How to approach an Australian Theatre.  
10am— Films: *Sympathy for the Devil (Godard)*  
10am— Films: American Experimental (Repeat)  
11am— Dance: Keith Bain Workshop

11am— Folk: Original Tunes Concert — an opportunity for delegates to present their own material  
12 noon— Pop: Seminar and Concert  
12 noon— Jazz: Jam Session  
1pm— Drama: Australian Performing Group  
1pm— Folk: Gaelic Music  
1pm— Films: *Paris vu Par... (Godard & others)*  
2pm— Dance: Workshop— Choreography exhibition outdoors by Keith Bain & Athletes & Dancers  
2pm— Films: Cinema-poetry by Arthur Cantrill & Garrie Hutcheson  
2.30pm-7.30— Debate: Semi finals  
2.30pm— Contemporary Music: Workshop Mike McClennan on *Negro Blues*  
2.30pm— Films: *Bande a Part (Godard) plus more excitement.*  
3pm— Films: Radical & Revolutionary Films from USA & Cuba (Prog. 1 repeat)  
3.30pm— Photography: Seminar  
5pm— Films: *Unconfirmed Excitement (Godard)*  
6pm— Films: *Pierrot le Fou (Godard)*  
7pm— Films: Recent Swiss Films (repeat)  
7pm— Films: An evening of expanded cinema with Arthur & Corinne Cantrill  
7pm— Films: *Les Années Folles/Unconfirmed Excitement (Godard)*  
8pm— Contemporary Music: Concert — Marion Henderson, Graham Lister, Mike McClennan, Uncle Johns Band & others.  
8pm— Pop: *Circus — Daddy Cool, Chain, Spectrum, Jeff Crozier & Khavas Jute*  
8.30pm— Drama: *Arsenic & Old Lace (Adelaide)*  
10pm— Films: *A Bout de Souffle & Les Carabiniers (Godard)*  
11pm— Films: *Pierrot le Fou (Godard)*  
12 midnight— Films: *A Fistful of Dollars/ For a Few Dollars More (Italian Westerns)*  
Thursday May 20, 1971  
9am-9pm— Photography: Student Exhibition  
9am-6pm— Art: Bazaar — outdoor selling of Paintings etc.  
9am-9pm— Art: Exhibition  
9am-6pm— Chess: Tournament  
9am-7pm— Films: Experimental Workshop again  
10am— Films: *Cul de Sac (Polanski)*  
10am-5pm— Jazz: Daly Wilson Big Band rehearsal  
10.30am— Films: *Manhangar (Ray) Le Dernier Millardaire (Clair)*  
11am— Dance: Workshop Sue Musitz  
11am— Folk: Workshop on folk poets by Peggy Daroesman  
12 noon— Pop: Seminar & Concert  
1pm— Drama: Australian Performing Group  
1pm— Films: *Jalsaghar (Ray)*  
1.30pm— Films: *Repulsion & Knife in the Water (Polanski)*

2pm— Films: *The Power & the Glory (Monkman Retrospective)*  
*Le Silence est d'Or (Clair)*  
2pm— Drama: *Nimrod Macbeth*  
2pm— Dance: Keith Little Workshop  
2.30pm— Films: *Harry Hooton & others Arthur Cantrill Seminar*  
2.30pm— Contemporary Music: Workshop Pat Tilley on *Australian Contemporary Writers*  
3.30pm— Literature: Panel on Teaching Literature including Dorothy Green, Geoff Page  
3.30pm— Films: *Devi (Ray)*  
3.30pm— Photography: Seminar  
4.30pm— Films: *La Beauté du Diable (Clair)*  
5pm— Films: *The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance (Ford)*  
6pm— Films: *Charulata (Ray)*  
7pm— Dance: Keith Little Workshop  
7pm— Films: Seminar & Films by Marek  
7.30pm— Debate: Finals  
7.30pm— Films: *Rosemary's Baby (Polanski) & Two Men in a Wardrobe*  
*Unconfirmed Excitement (Godard)*  
8pm— Pop: *Circus— Chain, Spectrum, Attack & Jeff Crozier*  
8pm— Music: Zurich Chamber Orchestra  
8pm— Jazz: Daly Wilson Big Band  
8pm— Drama: *Nimrod Macbeth*  
8.30pm— Drama: *Follow the Leader (Flinders)*  
8.30pm— Folk: Workshop on spiritualism in English Folk Lore by Mike O'Rourke  
9.30pm— Poetry: Student Readings  
12 midnight— Films: *Vampyr & Fearless Vampire Killers (Polanski)*  
Friday May 21, 1971  
9am-9pm— Photography: Student Exhibition  
9am-6pm— Art: Bazaar  
9am-9pm— Art: Student Exhibition  
9am-6pm— Chess: Tournament  
9.30am— Jazz: Country Trip  
10am— Choral: Rehearsal  
10am— Films: *Manhangar (Ray)*  
10am— Films: Workshop Screenings  
10.30am— Literature: Seminar on Publishing — Beatrice Davis  
10.30am— Films: Radical & Revolutionary films from the USA 7 Cuba (repeat Prog. 1)  
11am— Dance: Workshop, Musitz & Little  
11am— Drama: Seminar— Responsibilities & Liberties of University Theatre?  
11.30am— Poetry: Seminar— Malouf, Tranter and others  
12 noon— Pop: Seminar & Concert  
1pm— Films: *Jalsaghar (Ray)*  
1pm-5pm— Drama: *Medieval Day*  
1.30pm— Films: Radical & Revolutionary films from USA & Cuba (prog. 2 repeat)

2pm— Drama: *Follow the Leader (Flinders)*  
2pm— Dance: Sculthorpe Ballet by Athletes & Dancers  
2pm— Films: Workshop screening (repeat)  
3pm— Folk: Workshop on Australian Labour movement by Colin McJannet  
3.30pm— Films: *Devi (Ray)*  
3.30pm— Photography: Seminar  
5pm— Films: *Two Rode Together (Ford)*  
5.30pm— Films: *Les Coues Verts (Luntz)*  
6pm— Films: *Charulata (Ray)*  
7pm— Films: Seminar & Films by Aggie Read  
7.30pm— Contemporary Music: Concert — Tully, Colin Campbell, Marion Henderson and others  
7.30pm— Drama: *Follow the Leader (Flinders)*  
8pm— Music: Piano Recital by McDonough — Scarlatti, Mozart, Schum, Liszt, & Kabalevsky  
8pm— Dance: Sculthorpe Ballet by Athletes & Dancers  
8pm— Pop: Rock circus — *Daddy Cool, Syrius Jeff Crozier, Cocaine*  
8.30pm— Films: *The Quiet Man (Ford)*  
8.30pm— Folk: Favourite tunes night — an opportunity for delegates to play their favourite songs  
9pm— Films: *Orpheus Negre (Camus)*  
9.30pm— Poetry: Student Readings  
11.30pm— Films: *The Searchers (Ford)*  
12 midnight— Films: *The Good, the Bad & the Ugly (Italian Western)*  
Saturday May 22, 1971  
9am-9pm— Photography: Student Exhibition  
9am-6pm— Art: Bazaar  
9am-9pm— Art: Student Exhibition  
9.30am— Folk, Jazz & Pop: Medicine Show  
9.30am— Films: *Zabriskie Point (Antonioni postscript)*  
10am— Choral: Rehearsal  
11am— Dance: Workshop Sue Musitz Musitz Garry Raffaele  
1pm— Drama: *Erl (Rod Inglis)*  
1.30pm— Films: *Alice's Restaurant (Penn postscript) The Bride Wore Black (Truffaut postscript)*  
2.30pm— Dance: Workshop Keith Little  
3.30pm— Folk: Workshop, Love songs by Denis Tracey  
7.30pm— Films: *La Pesu Douce (Truffaut postscript) Red Desert (Antonioni postscript)*  
8pm— Drama: *Erl (Rod Inglis)*  
8pm— Dance: Media interaction, Dance, Music, Lighting  
8.30pm— Poetry: Reading by established Poets Peter Skrzynecki, John Tranter, Andrew Huntley & others  
8.30pm— Folk: Concert — Spooner, McJannet, Tracey and others  
8.30pm— Pop: Rock circus — *Daddy Cool, Attack, Jeff Crozier, Cocaine*



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Canberra City Telephone 487313

COMMENCING Friday, April 16

THE SIDE-SPLITTING JUNGLE  
STORY

SID JAMES and the 'Carry On' team on a  
riot of an African Safari  
**CARRY ON UP THE JUNGLE**

(A)  
with: Frankie Howerd, Charles Hawtrey,  
Joan Sims, Kenneth Connor

Sessions: Nightly at 8 (except Sunday)  
Intermediate Saturday at 4.30:  
Matinee Wednesday at 12 noon.

CAPITOL CINEMA  
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SEASON COMMENCING Friday, April 16

A Comedy with a Catch .....

It is the anti-war film to end all  
anti-war films

ALAN ARKIN, MARTIN BALSAM, JON  
VOIGHT, PAULA PRENTISS, ORSON  
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**CATCH — 22**  
(A)

Sessions: Nightly at 8 (except Sundays)  
Intermediate Saturday at 4 pm  
Matinee Saturday and Wednesday at 12

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AUS TRAVEL OFFICE  
Lower Ground Floor, Office  
Hours: 10.30 am — 2.30 pm.  
Tuesday evenings: 5 — 7 pm

MISS UNIVERSITY BALL

Friday, April 30  
Italo-Australian Club

Tickets: \$8 double at SRC  
Office

Nominations for MISS UNI and  
MR ELIGIBLE BACHELOR to  
Cathy Reder, Burton Hall.

THE HEALTH STORE  
MONARO MALL  
OFFERS 10% DISCOUNT ON  
VITAMINS  
TO STUDENTS  
MANY ITEMS OF INTEREST STOCKED

STUDENTS  
ASSOCIATION A.G.M.

APRIL 30  
REFECTORY

AGENDA: S.R.C. ELECTION  
PRESIDENTS REPORT 1970  
TREASURERS REPORT 1970

145pm

WORONI

needs

REPORTERS

- meetings
- speakers
- demonstrations

and

REVIEWERS

- books
- films
- theatre

Contact: Editor c/- SRC Office

CAMPUS RADIO

Meeting

Wednesday 21st March  
7.30 pm, Forestry Lecture Theatre



# SPORT



## basketball is alive and well

For the information of those eager young girls, awaiting a game of basketball: Basketball is alive and well at The Australian National University, but only for men.

Peter Wright, President of the ANU International Rules Basketball Association, in moment of aberration (ignorance? arrogance? apathy?) informed the ACT Association that the University had no need to enter a women's team for the first competition, as there was insufficient interest on campus.

Subsequent events prove him to have been somewhat hasty - there are, in fact, many who would have been prepared to participate, given the chance.

Unfortunately, Wright's rashness has excluded the University from the first competition of the season. There is, however, another competition from July/August.

If you wish to play in this competition with an ANU team, it would seem wise to inform Wright of your intentions, so

that he has neither opportunity nor excuse for bungling again. Contact him soon, so that he can find time to consider the matter!

All manner of abuse, entreaty, anger and poison pen mail will find him at the following address:

Peter Wright  
President  
ANU Basketball Association,  
c/- Sports Union.



## A.N.U. SPORTS UNION promotions officer

The A.N.U. Sports Union invites application from people interested in the development and promotion of the Sports Union and affiliated clubs, for the position of Promotions Officer.

Consideration will be given to applicants who wish to accept the position for the academic year (March - October) or for the financial year (February - February).

### HONORARIUM

An honorarium of up to \$200 with the possibility of a bonus is envisaged.

### DUTIES

Amongst other things, the appointee will be required to prepare suitable material for publication in the news media and for other communication channels.

### CLOSING DATE

Applications should be lodged at the Sports Union Office and will close at 1.00 pm Wednesday, 28th April, 1971.

Applicants will be required to attend an interview on Wednesday 28th April, commencing at 7.30 pm.

Further details of duties etc., may be obtained from the Executive Secretary, Sports Union - Union Building, 491711 or 492273.



## skindiving

Training sessions at the Olympic Pool have now finished for this season (for obvious reasons) but anyone wishing to gain early qualifications for next season can complete either or both of the Snorkel or SCUBA theory exams to be held later this month, probably on April 27th - but watch the club posters for a firm date.

The next club meeting is scheduled for 3rd May and included will be two Ben Cropp films plus one on general SCUBA theory, so all tastes should be catered for.

The AGM on 6th April produced the "new" 1971 club committee:-

President: Angela Ivanovici  
Vice-President: Richard Marchant  
Secretary: Glenn Cocking  
Treasurer: Don Poynton  
Diving Officer: Ivan Hardham  
Equipt. Officer: Peter Liston  
Committee Mem b: Peter Liston  
Publicity Officer: Cary Humphries.

All divers please note, a boat trip to Montague Island is being organized for May. Before arrangements can be finalized however, numbers of persons definitely coming must be known, so will all divers interested please contact:  
Secretary - Glen Cocking (bus hrs 490440)  
President - Angela Ivanovici (home 957420)



## riding ANU RIDING CLUB ACTIVITIES

Wednesday, 21st April: Evening instruction in indoor school at Forest Park.

Sunday, 2nd May: Ride from Forest park.

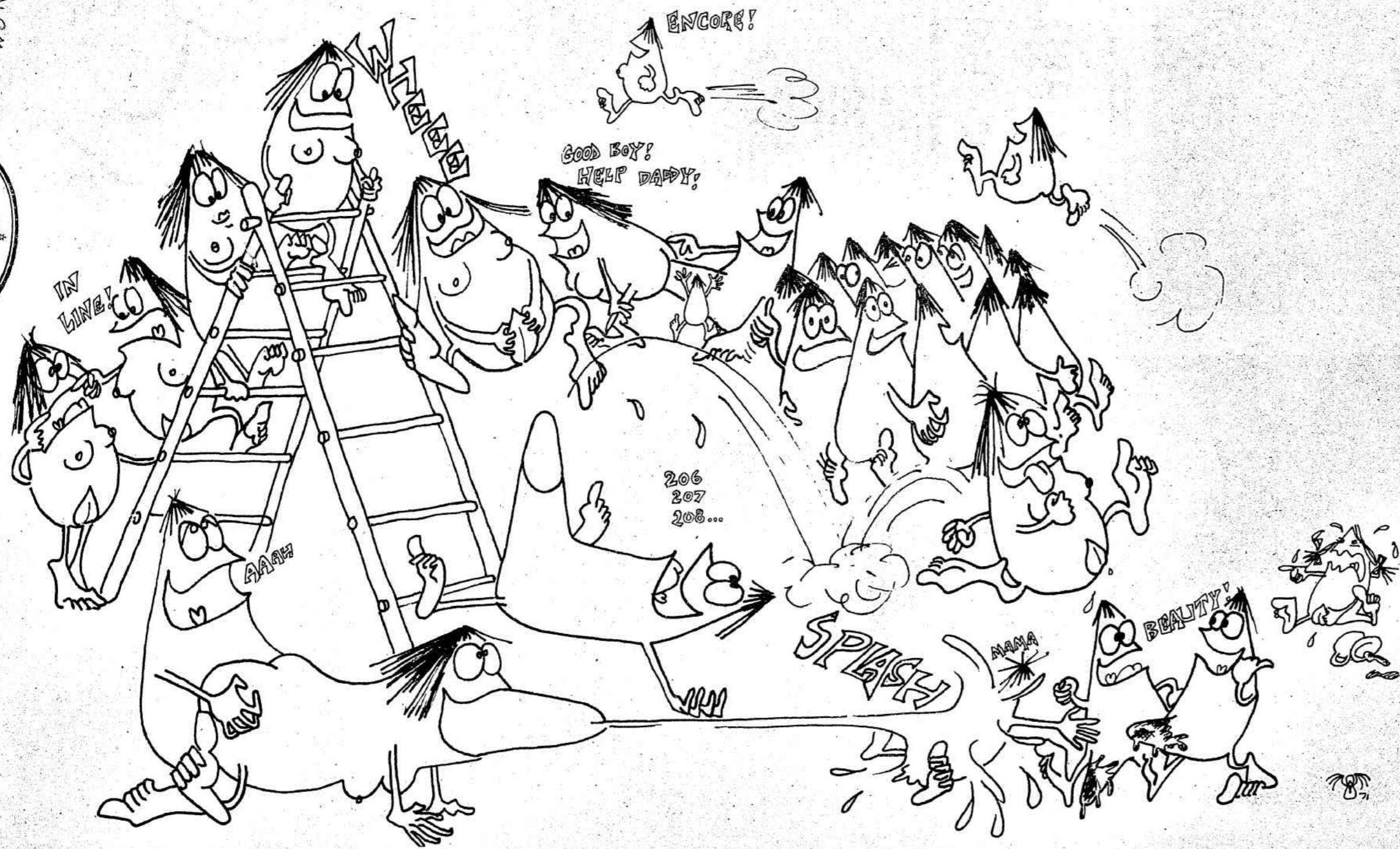
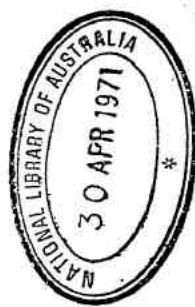
## GET HIGH - JOIN THE KITE FLYING SOCIETY

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Peter Symonds, 367 Garran.  
Andrew Wadsley, 244 H/A Extension



# Celebration of Goode Friday

Ref. 378.947 WOR



WORONI SUPPLEMENT

# MORATORIUM



**'THEY MAKE A DESERT AND THEY CALL IT  
PEACE'**

**- juvenal speaking of the roman  
pacification of spain**



MICHAEL UHL is an ex-officer of the United States Army. He went to Vietnam in late 1968 as team chief of the 11th Brigade Military Intelligence team, American Division, and returned in April 1969 with TB. After his discharge he became a leading organiser of the Citizen's Commission of Enquiry into US War Crimes in Vietnam. As a result of the representations of this body, the US House Armed Services sub-committee has begun an investigation of the masses of testimony the Commission has gathered.

To obtain the goals of Pacification, Americans have knowingly founded and accepted as instruments of national policy the following:

- 1 Undeclared war
- 2 The most intensive and indiscriminate bombing in history, what adds up to on the order of three times the ordinance expended by all the participants of World War Two.
- 3 The calculated and planned use of political assassination.
- 4 The declaration of up to one half of a country as a free fire zone.
- 5 The use of defoliation and herbicides as weapons of war on a massive scale.
- 6 The forced emigration of peasants to cities of saturation bombing and evacuation at gunpoint.
- 7 The daily announcement of a body count as a barometer of national success.
- 8 The systematic use of torture to illicit intelligence information.

All of these allegations are supported by the testimony of the hundreds of Vietnam veterans who have testified publicly about their experiences, during this last year in hearings around the United States.

What follows are excerpts from some of those testimonies; detailed descriptions in the veterans' own words of the application and results of these policies.

Don Engel was a Marine Corps captain and helicopter pilot who flew over five hundred combat missions in Vietnam. He relates the following story: "This one day in April of 1967, I had finished flying early, about five o'clock. I was sitting up on the bunker eating my C-rations when I spotted two F4 Phantom jets coming out of the west. These planes, it's pretty easy for a pilot to pick out planes, I mean it's your job you know, you're afraid of everything that moves when you're in the air so there was no doubt about recognition. We were in Keh San and right south of us was a village called Long Ve. It was an armed, government village with a helicopter pad clearly marked which was quite distinguishable from the air. These two F4's, and this was not a free fire zone, just pickled their bombs on this village, they really lowered the boom. We flew till one am in the morning trying to pull out survivors - we pulled out approximately 150 casualties. Most of the people we just left because they were dead. It was just women, children and old men. They used cluster bomb units, on them, napalm, anything you could think of". Don also told of how he had flown many missions into Laos as early as February 1969.

First Lt Larry Rottman served as the Information Officer for the 25th Division. Rottman, in his testimony, describes in vivid detail the results of Operation Junction City, which began on February 22, 1967, and ended on May 16 of the same year. These are his words:

"By June of 1967 the entire nine-hundred square-mile Elephant Ear area had been declared a free fire zone, meaning that anything that moved in it would be shot, burned or killed. Flying over that area in helicopters I could see how the defoliation had reduced the jungle to just barren soil and dead trees. You probably all know how a typical operation of this kind occurs, with air strikes and so on and so forth. I'll just give you a few figures. The Operation Junction City for the 25th Infantry Division began with B52 bomb raids which dropped a total of 16,000 two hundred, five hundred pound bombs. There were also 1757 air support sorties by Phantom and Sky Hawk attack bombers. The jet expended 1648 tons of napalm, 1104 tons of other kinds of bombs, and countless hundreds of thousands of 2.75 rockets and machine-gun fire. After the preping, the objects to be searched for by the ground crews: They looked for weapons, foodstuffs, medical supplies, bunkers, tunnels, or anything that could be of use to the enemy. Villages, hamlets, or any other signs of life were to be completely destroyed. Houses were burned, food confiscated, poisoned or urinated on; household items smashed, livestock killed or mutilated, banana trees and gardens destroyed, burned, uprooted. Twenty-one villages in Tay Ninh Province were destroyed during this operation Af Trai Vai, Zamet - I won't go through all of them. I

have a list of twenty-one if you're interested. You can see them. I brought the map with me, the Joint Operations Ground Map, which you can obtain from the government map bureau, number 1501GNC487 which is standard issue to all ground combat units. I have the map here, I'll be glad to show it to anybody, as well as the villages, later on."

On one occasion, Rottman serving in the capacity of Information officer, was present during a briefing between General Westmoreland and the Commanding General of the 25th Division concerning body count. Rottman stated that official MACV policy was to obtain a body count of two thousand enemy per week. He says that to meet this figure, each division was given an unofficial but very real quota of Viet Cong to report killed. During a visit by General Westmoreland in 1968, just the week following the beginning of Tet, "I heard him tell the commanding general that the 25th Division needed to put more emphasis on body count. 'I want more bodies', that's a direct quote. The commanding general of the division passed on the pressure to brigade commanders who passed it on to battalion commanders to company commanders to platoon leaders, squad leaders and on down until every man was affected by this body count obsession."

Bart Osborne worked closely with the CIA in the Phoenix assassination program. He relates certain interrogation techniques that were successfully used to gain information. "I went along twice", Osborne tells, "with the Third Marine Division when they would go up in helicopters and take two detainees along. They used one as a scare mechanism for the other. If they wanted to interrogate detainee A, they would take someone along who was either in bad health or whom they had already written off as a loss - take both these Vietnamese along in the helicopter and they would say, they would start investigating Detainee B, the one they had no interest in, and they wouldn't get any information out of him and so they would threaten to throw him out of the helicopter. All the time, of course, the detainee they wanted information from was watching. And they would threaten and threaten and, finally, they would throw him out of the helicopter. I was there when this happened twice and it was very effective, because, of course, at the time the step one was to throw the person out of the helicopter and step two was to say, 'You're next'. And that quite often broke them down, demoralised them, and at that point they would give whatever information. Sometimes the information was accurate;

sometimes this was considered an ineffective method of investigation. Sometimes the Vietnamese, when threatened with things like the towel treatment of the telephone treatment or in one case, the helicopter incident, would start babbling anything at all - would say whatever you, he felt, wanted to hear, and this, again, was ineffective. But that was the modus operandi used, and those were the incidents that I actually was involved in."

# WHAT

## U.S. Veterans' Testimony



**CAPTAIN LUNDIGAN'S  
THE KIND OF COMPANY  
COMMANDER WHO'LL NEVER  
ORDER HIS MEN INTO COMBAT...**

**HE LEADS THE WAY TO...**

**THE VICTORY**

**BUT THEN HE DISCOVERS HE'S NOT  
AS HARDNOSED AS HE THOUGHT  
HE WAS WHEN THE ENEMY IS  
AT HIS MERCY!**

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# THE WAR IS DOING

—Mme. Nguyen Ngoc Dung (P.R.G.)

Charles Locke, who testified at the Citizens' Commission's National hearings in Washington, served with C Company, 1/20 Battalion, 11th Brigade, Americal Division. Locke was only nineteen and what we call a grunt, an infantry rifleman, when he served with this, the same unit that Lt Calley was in, but this was two years after the My Lai massacre. The men in Locke's unit wore helmet bands with the motto 'Remember My Lai'. When asked by an American journalist what this saying meant, Locke responded that, 'My Lai was an example of what should be done over there, what the higher echelon wants done over there'. Locke never had any formal education on guerilla warfare, yet he knew instinctively what the Brass was up to with principles like pacification. He stated it simply: 'It's a sea of people over there, and they've got to dry up the sea in order to get the so-called bad guys'. Pacification is genocide, America's Final Solution.

## HUE

What follows is a description of what happened in Hue according to two Americans, one a former high level Defense Department official, and the accounts of two Saigon government officials. These references appear in Herman's recent book, *Atrocities in Vietnam. Myths and Realities*. According to Townsend Hoopes, former undersecretary of the Air Force, 80% of the buildings had been reduced to rubble and in the smashed ruins lay two thousand dead civilians. Three quarters of the city's people were rendered homeless and looting was widespread, members of the ARVN being the worst offenders. Famous combat photographer Davis Douglas Duncan tells how 'the Americans pounded the Citadel and surrounding city almost to dust with air strikes, napalm runs, artillery and naval gunfire, and the direct cannon fire from tanks and recoilless rifles — a total effort to root out and kill every enemy soldier. The mind reels at the carnage, cost and ruthlessness of it all.'

Concerning the alleged Vietcong atrocities, Ranger Captain Phan Phouc, a Saigon government precinct officer in Hue, estimated that the NLF killed 350 people, sixty per cent of whom were soldiers, the rest being civil functionaries of the Saigon regime. As reported in the London Times, Hue police chief, Doan Cong Lap said there were two hundred killings attributed to the NLF. Lap also stated that civilian casualties that resulted in retaking the city were 3776. American sources, however, quoted figures on the Vietcong victims in the thousands, and these were based on a secret document that had been misplaced until nineteen months after the incident and just happened to be relocated at the same time as the My Lai massacre was announced.

Without condoning the NLF assassinations aimed at eliminating key political figures, it is difficult to reconcile the self-righteous American position in light of the fact that in order to liberate the city, it was necessary to destroy it and to indiscriminately kill thousands of innocent

innocent civilians. So America has capitalised on an isolated atrocity, which clearly does not reflect the policy of the NLF, to cloud over the real issue, its own barbaric behaviour in that city. Obviously, a conscious policy of terror on the part of the NLF would be in total opposition to its interests. On the other hand, American atrocities occur on a daily basis and are derived from those policies employed in an attempt to gain a military victory for the so-called Allies.

IN 1965, the US had to send large numbers of US troops to South Vietnam to save the puppet regime which was on the point of collapse — and pursue, at whatever the cost, their neo-colonialist aims in South Vietnam. The Americanised war machine thus received over 500,000 US troops, reinforcing mercenaries from South Korea, Thailand and the Philippines, troops also from Australia and New Zealand. The total forces under US command, including US, puppet and satellite troops, exceeded over one and a half million troops operating in a territory of 76,000 square miles with 14 million inhabitants — and with the most modern instruments of war at their disposal they unleashed the most horrifying slaughter the world has ever witnessed.

When massacre is mentioned, the case of the 600 civilians, old people, women and children shot down at point blank range at My Lai is often cited as an example. But thousands of other massacres of this type — most of which you know nothing about — have been the daily lot of our people. For example, the case of Balang An, where 1524 people fishermen, women, children and old people were killed, about a thousand of whom were deliberately drowned off the coast of Quang Ngai in February-March, 1969.

Children napalmed at the school desks or shot down like rabbits on their way to and from school! Jailed patriots, herded by the thousands in concentration camps, drowned during the recent floods in Central Vietnam...

As for the sort of arms employed, there are napalm, phosphorous and magnesium bombs which have burned out whole areas of several square miles each; pellet bombs; barbed arrow head bombs; delayed action shells and mines aimed at the first aid teams, rockets, 'dragon's teeth' anti-personnel mines, etc... There is not time to mention all those instruments of death which modern US science and technique continue to improve on for their death-dealing effects. 10 million tons of bombs and shells — the equivalent of 540 A-bombs similar to that used at Hiroshima, have been hurled against the soil of Vietnam, transforming our beautiful country into a lunar landscape.

**Chemical Warfare**  
Exceeding by far the crimes of the Hitler Nazis, the United States is using chemical weapons against the South Vietnamese people, at the same time using South Vietnam as a testing ground in experimenting with these weapons.

Since 1961; one hundred million pounds of these so-called defoliants and herbicides — poisonous chemical substances have been sprayed over a surface of five million acres. (These figures were read into the US Congressional Record by Senator Stephen Young in a speech in December, 1970). They are used at a concentration of 10 to 30 times that normally used in agriculture. Not only do the US armed forces spray these substances from C123-type planes but they often use them (2,4D; 2,4,5-T and the

gases, CS and CSI-CS2) in shelters; blowing them into anti-aircraft shelters. This has given rise to very serious — often mortal — cases of poisoning.

44% of the foreign regions and 43% of cultivated areas have been affected in South Vietnam and, according to figures received till now, 1,293,000 people have been affected.

Following the mass employment of these toxic chemicals, over vast areas of the country vegetation has literally disappeared; not only crops are destroyed but the whole ecological cycle is broken — all the animal and bird-life destroyed, including micro-organisms which play such an important role in all animal and vegetable life. For decades to come, there will be no vegetable life possible — nor animal life over vast areas.

Still more terrible, women victims of the action of these substances, have been subject to an abnormally high percentage of miscarriages or premature births. Recent observations by doctors of the Provisional Revolutionary Government on a large number of victims contaminated by these toxins, have led to the following alarming findings:

— Chromosomic disturbances or mutations 6 times more serious than in the cases of among victims of radioactivity from the A-bomb on Hiroshima.

— Cases of congenital birth defects at an abnormally high level in affected areas coincide with the disquieting results of laboratory experiments carried out in the USA on rats and other animals into the genetic effects of the absorption of defoliants. Never before in history has such a war been unleashed against nature in its entirety, against the ecology of another country on such a scale — an unparalleled crime of genocide and of biocide.

### The Prisons

As far as the prisons are concerned, note first of all that there are over a thousand! Quite a number are kept completely secret by the US-Saigon regime. Over 200,000 people are detained of whom more than half are women and several thousands are children under the age of 12. Their only crime! to want peace, to want freedom and to oppose the daily crimes of aggression or simply they happened to be in the field of military operations carried out by the US-Saigon troops.

The 'tiger-cages' have just been brought to public attention. But there are many other variants — 'cattle pens', 'pig pens' — 'cages' and 'pens' of all types where torture is not the only method of causing suffering and death. Hunger, thirst, epidemics. Quick lime is a favourite weapon against women and children, because it can cause burns, suffocation and blindness on the spot and the effects are sustained for a long time after it is employed. Red hot irons; electric torture — the diabolical imagination of the Pentagon 'think tanks' have overlooked nothing in this field.

Within the framework of this 'Vietnamisation', camouflaged under sugary terms like 'pacification campaigns', 'campaign for the people', 'urbanisation', the most bloodthirsty massacres are carried out to try and force millions of peasants into concentration camps, after having razed their villages to the ground and burned all their belongings. In 1969 alone, the first year of the Nixon administration, three thousand villages and hamlets were destroyed. In Saigon itself, during the 'Campaign for the People', during the last two months of 1970, 280,000 people were arrested and interrogated, of whom 11,000 were detained while tens of thousands of others were press-ganged into the Saigon army. In 1970 alone there were 230 cases of newspapers being confiscated by the US-Saigon regime. The daily 'Tin Sang' alone was seized over 100 times during its one year's existence — from a paper written by Madame Nguyen Ngoc Dung, intended for the February Anti-War Conference in Sydney.



## Time is running out...



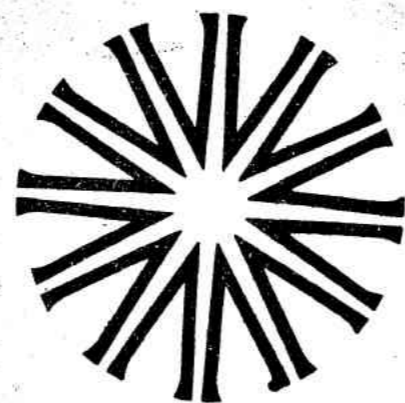
After saturation bombing equivalent to 2 1/2 Hiroshimas a week, chemical defoliation which has destroyed 12% of the arable land, and invasions into its neighbour countries, Cambodia and Laos — Vietnam still stands. But the price of freedom has been high. Genetic damage resulting from chemical warfare now threatens the future existence of the Vietnamese race. Over a million peasants from the five northern-most provinces of South Vietnam are being moved south of Saigon to the Mekong Delta area in what is the probable prelude to the use of tactical nuclear weapons. The insanity of Nixon's policy of military victory through genocide threatens our humanity.



It is time for us to understand and act upon the desperate urgency of the situation in Vietnam. We are no longer dealing with a nation fighting for freedom, but a people struggling for survival. If the war is allowed to continue for any length of time, Vietnam will cease to exist and a 4000-year-old tradition will perish.



Therefore we are joining with our sisters and brothers throughout the world in support of the call for determined and sustained struggle issued by the Vietnamese people. We must not be swayed from our goal. We will no longer be put off! With all our strength we will move forward and persevere with all of our conviction until every one of our troops is withdrawn and peace prevails. Vietnam must live!



## INTERNATIONAL DAYS OF SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM

# april, may, june 30

### PROGRAMME FOR FRIDAY NIGHT APRIL 30TH

7 p.m. : ASSEMBLY ON CITY HILL

Candle-lit March to Civic, arriving about 7.30

-- Distribution of leaflets --

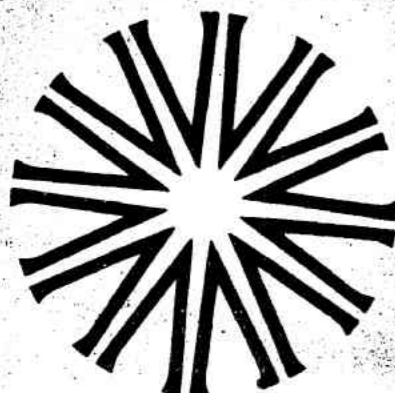
8 p.m. : RALLY IN GAREMA PLACE

Ken Enderby, Deirdre Hunter, and Humphrey McQueen speaking.

Folk-singers and Street Theatre.

VIGIL TILL MIDNIGHT

in the plantation in Northbourne Avenue.



### SPRING OFFENSIVE IN AMERIKA

In the U.S.A., big anti-war actions are planned for April and May. On April 24th, the National Peace Action Coalition will be holding a mass demonstration. The May Movement, which has groups all over the country, is planning a campaign beginning April 26th with preparations for a huge May Day rally. Action will keep on right through May.

The May Day groups are going to get as many Americans as possible to sign a peace treaty directly with the people of North and South Vietnam -- bypassing the U.S. Government. The slogan for this movement is "IF THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT STOP THE WAR, THEN THE PEOPLE WILL STOP THE GOVERNMENT". We in Australia must do this too.